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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 15.

Moslems Threaten Revolt; High Naval Conference; 100 Cars Ordered by 'El'

The World's Day—March 10, 1942

In Europe: Revolt Threatened by Moslems

Moslem India will revolt if the British Government's coming statement on Indian policy is detrimental to Moslem interests, Mohamad Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, warned Prime Minister Churchill in a cable. Mr. Churchill will make a statement at the next sitting of the Commons.

Allied occupation of the Vichy-controlled island of Madagascar, off the southeast coast of Africa, was predicted in London as a result of reports that the highly important island was being sought as a naval-air base by Japan.

British war expenditures are two and a half times greater than two years ago, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, disclosed in asking the House of Commons for credit.

Economic relations between Sweden and Finland have been broken off, according to a Vichy radiocast recorded by Exchange Telegraph in London.

Portuguese troops left Lisbon to reinforce the Portuguese garrison of Mozambique in East Africa.

United States technicians bound for Northern Ireland were among Canadian airmen and Canadian Army reinforcements which arrived at a British port in a convoy, it was announced in London.

Washington: King, Hart to See President

President Roosevelt scheduled a conference on Pacific naval strategy with Admiral Ernest J. King, newly appointed supreme commander of naval operations, and Rear Admiral Thomas C. Hart, just returned from the Southwest Pacific. [Reorganization of Navy commands: Page 1.]

Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes described the oil situation in the East as "very acute," indicating that measures might be taken immediately to curtail consumption in this area. An informed source said the Co-ordinator might institute a program of limited supplies for filling stations and night closings of the stations, the method used last summer and fall to cut consumption.

A Division of Petroleum Supply was set up in the Office of Petroleum Co-ordination, directed by Robert Lee Minckler of Glendale, Calif., Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes announced. The new division, Mr. Ickes said, would co-ordinate action "on the many complicated and overlapping petroleum supply problems."

A fight against inflation with "co-operation and restraint on the part of every group" was called for by President Roosevelt in a radio address in which he made no direct reference to demands by the Congressional farm bloc that Government-held crop surpluses be not disposed of at less than parity prices. [Financial Page.]

New England: Boston 'El' Orders 100 Cars

One hundred new, streamlined surface cars have been ordered by the Boston Elevated, to cost $1,750,000. [Page 5.]

Pay increases were voted for many city and town employees in Massachusetts, but a few towns vetoed proposed boosts. [Page 5.]

Boston Rationing Board withdrew approval of six of seven new motorcars for Ex. Gov. Alvan Fuller after Mr. Fuller had declined to accept them. [Page 2.]

Sixty-two cities and towns in the Springfield, Mass., area will join in a simultaneous blackout on March 23. [Page 2.]

Raids against aliens by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation resulted in arrest of 10 men and seizure of firearms and other contraband in Connecticut. [Page 2.]

The War: Three Ships Set Afire by British

In the air: Setting afire of an Italian cruiser, a merchantman, and a destroyer by British torpedo planes was announced by Cairo which also disclosed that the RAF bombed the Axis islands of Rhodes and Leros, together with Piraeus, the seaport for Athens, March 8. A second successive night of RAF attacks on Essen, site of the Krupp Munitions works in Germany, was announced in London. [Page 8.]

Russia: Russian troops reported continuing gains against strong Nazi resistance northwest of Moscow and a marked advantage for the Soviet air force in expanding aerial warfare. [Page 7.]

At sea: German U-boats, according to Berlin claims, sank four Allied merchant ships, totalling 27,000 tons, off the coast of Africa.

Java: The Netherlands Government in London took over all arrangements of the Dutch East Indies and stated that no agreement would be reached with the Japanese. No reports were forthcoming as to events in Java.

Rangoon: Port of Burma was expected to be occupied by Japanese after evacuation by the British, who moved northward to join the Chinese in central Burma.

China: Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell will officiate as Chief of Staff Under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commander of the United Nations' forces in China and Indo-China, according to an announcement from Chungking.

National: La Guardia Would Forfeit Office

Mayor La Guardia of New York asked that he be removed from office and indicted if charges that he tried to hush up reports of the use of city employees and materials on the home of Edward J. Flynn, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, were true. The Mayor directed his request to the District Attorney of New York County, Frank S. Hogan.

Americas: Rumania Breaks With Brazil

Rumania has informed Brazil of severance of diplomatic relations, an official source stated at Rio de Janeiro. The Brazilian Minister to Bucharest is being transferred to Istanbul.

Consumer News: Wholesale Pork Prices Frozen

Wholesale prices of 90 per cent of the nation's pork products, including ham and bacon, were temporarily frozen at the highest levels prevailing between March 3 and 7. [Financial Page.]

Rationing of about 100,000 trucks and trailers which had been withheld from sale or delivery since Jan. 1 was begun by the War Production Board and the Office of Defense Transportation to Government agencies and essential civilian users.

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"The words of my mouth" [With Danish Translation]

Weather Predictions

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

N.E. Analyzes Issue of Labor Regimentation

Plan to allocate skilled men nationally where needed causes industry here fresh worry.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Will American labor be regimented and allocated? Will priorities be issued on skilled, or trained, labor as they are on strategic materials? Will highly industrialized New England—some of its factories already competing with one another in recruiting labor—feel the impact of such a step more sharply than the rest of the nation?

These questions, steadily coming to the front in recent weeks, were given added point in Boston today in the wake of the Tolan Committee's proposal for such a step, made to Congress yesterday, and following persistent reports—persistently denied—that Ambassador John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, has returned from his post in London to supervise just such a mobilization.

Pressure for such mobilization and allocation has been generating in some sections of New England for several weeks, though only wisps of smoke have so far hinted of the deep burning fires. Reasons for this are a matter of simple arithmetic.

Labor Supply and Demand

Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, estimates there are 60,000,000 units of labor available in the United States. That is the optimum supply. It includes trained as well as untrained workers, and many women who can work, but who do not do so in normal economic times.

Against this available supply we must balance the demand.

Donald Davenport, Chief of the Employment and Occupational Outlook Branch of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Statistics, believes that by the end of the year there will be 4,000,000 in the armed services, 15,000,000 in war work, and 21,000,000 in non-war work.

In addition, there are 8,500,000 in agriculture, and 5,500,000 self-employed, bringing the total number of labor units of all kinds likely to be employed by the middle of next winter up to 55,000,000, or barely 5,000,000 short of the optimum supply.

Two qualifications must be made about this arithmetic, however.

First, is the fact that the demand this year very probably will not be so large as in 1943, when it is presumed peak production of war goods will have been reached. Plans for labor, therefore, must be projected some months ahead if they are to be useful.

Second, there is enormous dis-

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'Defeatist Bund' Stabs U.S. War Effort; Axis Propaganda Flourishes Uncurbed; Australia Set to Face Japanese Threat

Nation's morale rises as it steels itself to fight off an invasion attempt.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia, March 10—Looking down the business end of enemy gun barrels for the first time in its history, Australia is steeling itself for the shock of an expected attack with its attitude and morale improving as the situation grows more critical.

The public finally is aware that it can happen here, and with this awareness nervousness is a characteristic least noticed in the threatened communities. It is replaced by a steadying calmness.

Australians are fully aware of the nonexistent possibility of retreat from this continent. Unlike residents of Europe, the Malay Peninsula, and the Dutch East Indies, there is nothing behind them. Everything they have and are is desperately at stake.

The changed attitude is seen in the abandonment of the wishful thought that the Japanese may ignore Australia for India. Instead, the public is being informed honestly that the Japanese probably are capable of undertaking Australian and Indian operations simultaneously or, equally likely, coming here first should they have to make a choice.

Criticism Subsides

A steadying trend also is apparent in the reduction of criticism of the British which was prevalent following the collapse of the Malay campaign. Australian officers and troops who have served with the British are challenging the previously popular tendency to run down the English. Within the past two days over a dozen Australian soldiers have told me that the English have been grossly and unfairly criticized and all are demanding fair recognition of the magnificent work done by English soldiers which so often has been overlooked. The general tendency of Australians returning from Malaya now is to say that the best fighting in that campaign was done by the Argyles and the second best by the Ghurkas.

Today's press quotes Dr. Hobertus van Mook, Lieutenant Governor of the Dutch East Indies, who ridicules the old stock phrase: "One white man is able to stand against 10 Japs."

Lieut. Gen. Sir Iven Mackay, Commander of the Australian home forces, also tells the peo-

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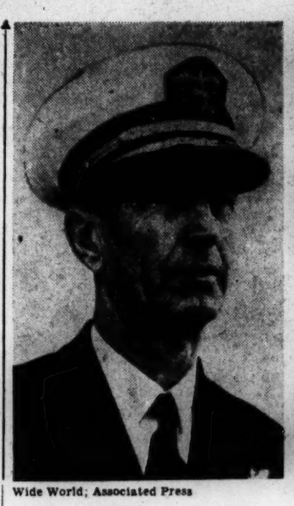

Wide World; Associated Press

Admiral Ernest J. King
Supreme Commander of United States naval forces.

Lieut. Gen. J. W. Stilwell
Appointed Chief of Staff for Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Army-Navy Air Minded; Japan Mops Up in Java

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Amid rumors that large convoys of American troops, with naval protection, are moving around somewhere in the Pacific and that Japan's over-extended lines may soon bring a halt to Nippon's victorious progress, the Japanese were settling down to their conquests of the past week end.

If the Japanese flag is not already flying in Rangoon, that port is not in Allied hands, for when the British found fresh Japanese landings on the west bank of the Rangoon River, they evacuated the port and moved northwards to join hands with their Chinese allies in central Burma.

By way of effecting closer co-operation with the Chinese, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, who had arrived in Chungking on a special mission from President Roosevelt, has been appointed chief of Staff in the Chinese theater under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, while China is sending a military mission to Washington. Although the Stilwell appointment does not necessarily point to any specific move, it obviously makes possible the organization of offensive moves against Japan from the land side.

Meanwhile, as the Japanese were making a third landing on New Guinea at Finschhafen, 60 miles west of Lae, thereby strengthening their position covering the north coast of Australia, the conquest of Java was continuing in its final stages.

Dutch authorities in London stated they were completely out of touch with the East Indies. They added that the sole governing power for the whole Dutch

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—The growing American ground swell for hard offensive action against the enemy today brought fundamental changes in the Army and Navy High Commands, with unprecedented power going to air officers.

Simultaneously, United States naval units in Far Eastern waters showed the path to quickest victory as their bold, slashing attacks sank or knocked out of action five Japanese warships and a tanker.

This combination of good news immediately heartened persons here who look upon the great United Nations defeat in Java as clear warning that immediate and drastic steps are imperative if Allied positions from the Red Sea to New Zealand are not to be swept aside in the rush of Japanese conquest.

The two major changes in the armed force High Command came with the elevation of Admiral Ernest J. King to a position of supreme command over all American naval functions, combining both the duties of Commander in Chief of the Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, and the elevation of Maj. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney to the post of Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army.

Both Are Air Officers

It is judged significant that both Admiral King and General McNarney are air officers, the former having once been Chief of the Bureau of Naval Aeronautics, and the latter a present member of the Army Air Forces.

Admiral King, who enjoys wider confidence in Washington than any other American naval officer, will be responsible for the separate but intimately connected tasks of preparing long-range war plans and of carrying them out. He will be assisted by executives, notably rear Admiral Russell Willson, who will administer fleet duties, and Rear Admiral Frederick J. Horne, who will do the same for naval operations. But Admiral King

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Girls, Clothes You Buy Now Will Be Style for Duration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—The clothes women buy now will be "good" so far as fashion goes for the duration of the war.

This comforting news for the style-conscious American woman came today from R. R. Guthrie, Chief of the Textile, Clothing and Leather Goods Branch of the War Production Board, who announced the Board's decision to "freeze" lengths of skirts and sweeps of garments for the duration.

Chief changes in style of women's garments between now and 1944 or 1945, Mr. Guthrie said, will be in the elimination of jackets over dresses, topcoats over suits and similar articles consisting of more than two garments at a unit price.

In a comforting word to the fashion industry that might otherwise be alarmed at the style "freezing" decision, Mr. Guthrie said, "there will still be great freedom left to the ingenuity of the fashion trades to produce clothes that are new, saleable and fresh in appeal.

Yardage at Minimum

"There have been great periods in fashion when little cloth was used, as in the styles of the French Empire. There have also been great fashion eras that used large yardage. Today the necessity is to use as little yardage as possible."

Mr. Guthrie's decree freezing the "existing silhouette" was issued in spite of the WPB's recent announcement that there would be no more rubber available for women's foundation garments.

The WPB object, Mr. Guthrie explained, is to "prevent radical changes in style that would make women's clothes now worn, or already cut, out of style, resulting in a waste of materials in clothes now manufactured and a heavy demand for the new materials required for new style clothes.

"It is not and has not been the desire of the Textile and Clothing branch of the War Production Board, or its apparel consultant, to eliminate style as a factor in women's and children's apparel," Mr. Guthrie said.

Here is the Problem

"Our problem is simply this: We are charged with the development of an all-out war effort and the maximum production of military supplies and clothing. At the same time we must provide for essential civilian supply.

"As we produce for the requirements of our armed forces and the

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Canada outlaws clothing frills: Page 6.

Japanese Atrocities at Hong Kong Bared

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden charged in the House of Commons today that the Japanese Army in Hong Kong had been guilty of wholesale atrocities in the occupied Crown Colony and declared that the Japanese Emperor and Government and "the whole Japanese people" were to blame.

Fifty British officers and men were bound hand and foot and then killed with bayonets following the capture of Hong Kong; women, both European and Asiatic, were violated and murdered, and one whole Chinese district was declared a brothel without exception for the status of any of the inhabitants, Mr. Eden declared.

These happenings, previously reported to the Government, were not made public until it had confirmation from reliable eyewitnesses recently escaped from the colony, Mr. Eden said.

All survivors of the Hong Kong garrison were herded into a camp of wrecked huts without windows, light, or sanitation, he said.

Those who succumbed had to be buried in a corner of the camp. No medical facilities were supplied, he declared.

The Japanese actions, Mr. Eden said, apparently would not bear independent investigation as permission was refused for a representative of the Red Cross to go there.

The Foreign Secretary told the House that out of regard for the feelings of the thousands of relations of the victims, His Majesty's Government have been unwilling to publish any accounts of Japanese atrocities at Hong Kong until these had been confirmed beyond any possibility of doubt by eyewitnesses.

"Their testimony established the fact that the Japanese Army at Hong Kong perpetrated against their helpless military prisoners and civil population without distinction of race or color the same kind of barbarities which aroused the horror of the civilized world at the time of the Nanking massacre of 1937."

Mr. Eden went on to say that the Japanese guards are utterly callous and the repeated requests of General Maltby, the General Officer commanding, for an interview with the Japanese Commander have been curtly refused.

"This presumably means that the Japanese High Command have connived at the conduct of their forces," Mr. Eden charged.

"The Japanese Government stated at the end of February that numbers of prisoners in Hong Kong were British 5,072, Canadian 1,689, Indian 3,829, others 357, total 10,947.

"Most of the European residents,

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Y. M. C. A. to Help Prisoners in Japan

By the Associated Press

Toronto, March 10

Russell L. Durgin, an American Y. M. C. A. official, has arrived in Tokyo to make arrangements for aid to United States and British prisoners of war in Japan, it was announced today by Sir Ernest MacMillan, Chairman of the War Prisoners' Aid Branch of the Canadian Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Durgin, native of Concord, N. H., and a Dartmouth alumnus, for many years was a secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Tokyo and speaks Japanese fluently.

95 pro-Axis publications carry 'Berlin-Tokyo' party line to millions of Americans—'Free speech' used to cloak campaign to undermine morale of a nation at war.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—The United States is the only belligerent in World War II wittingly harboring an active, aggressive "fifth column" movement.

It is run by pro-Facist Americans openly doing the work of the Axis within the Nation.

It is defeatist. It accepts the loss of the war. Its whole program of domestic Fascism is premised upon the loss of the war.

It is acting to undermine the morale of the American people and thwart the war effort.

It is a growing movement.

The Christian Science Monitor can state authoritatively that there are 95 pro-Nazi, pro-Japanese subversive publications being published in the United States today with a total circulation of several millions.

Nothing is being done about it.

Centers of Propaganda

Numerous of these publications emanate from New York and Chicago, the great centers of population, but there is hardly a State without one or more. Four of the more violent are published in the Midwest. Two are edited by clergymen.

These magazines, newssheets, and mimeographs, flowing unchecked through the United States mails and reaching every section of the country, are setting the wartime "party line" of American Fascism. Baldly and bluntly, they are urging Americans to throw out their elected Government—by force, by mob action, by bloody revolt, if necessary, and stand ready to take advantage of every military reverse, every difficulty of the war as the occasion to press their attack from within.

These publications are edited and the movements they are stimulating are directed by the long-identified American Fascist agitators—former Bundists, ex-Silver Shirtists, former Christian Frontiers, and different brands of Coughlinites.

Aim of Drive

Many who were once actually working through the America First committees to achieve ends the leaders of America First genuinely disavowed, are today out in the open. While sincere isolationists are today working to help America win the war, these groups today spend little time and few words in concealing their purposes and are engaging in a nation-wide, mass-scale propaganda which can have no other effect than to help America lose the war.

The Department of Justice is tolerant.

It is aware, of course, that these publications exist. It knows what they are up to. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is watching them. Justice officials frequently examine their contents.

But nothing is being done.

Nothing is being done at the specific and carefully weighed decision of the Attorney General, Francis Biddle, who does not wish unnecessarily to impair free speech and who is holding to the legal principle that unless seditious utterances plainly produce seditious acts, then the utterances should be allowed to continue unhampered.

They are continuing unhampered. They are increasing. They are construing the Justice Department policy as an all-out invitation to cast off all restraints.

The Right to Talk

Although Mr. Biddle is himself one of the most conscientious liberals and honest and faithful public servants in the Government, he is being accepted by the American talk-the-war-down Fascists as a helpful ally. A boastful pamphlet distributed at a Pacific Coast rally proclaimed it this way:

"Remember: the U. S. Attorney-General says we have a perfect right to talk—and we will!"

And talk, they do. And write, and print, and publish and circulate, unhampered in their methods of undermining American morale by the fact that their nation is engaged in a struggle to preserve its very existence.

All this talk—all these printed words regularly being pushed into the hands and in the minds of millions of Americans—is the kind of talk which is also proceeding from Berlin and Tokyo and Rome. It is the poison of Axis propaganda being freely poured out at home to supplement and perhaps prepare a more fertile soil for the Axis propaganda which is also being directed at America from short-wave radio abroad.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor has exhaustively examined a whole cross-

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Protest Made On Evacuation Day Speaker

Protest over selection of the Rev. Edward Lodge Curran, of New York, as speaker at official Evacuation Day exercises in South Boston High School next Sunday night was voiced today by the American Irish Defense Association of Boston.

"We want to protest vigorously the invitation extended by the Mayor's Committee to Father Curran as a speaker in the Evacuation Day program," declared Mrs. Frances Sweeney, Director of the Boston branch of the Association. "Father Curran is the eastern representative of Father Charles E. Coughlin and has for a long time been connected with movements promoting racial hatred and disunity.

"The American Irish Defense Association also protests the appointment of Chief of Staff William B. Gallagher in charge of the Evacuation Day parade, who has also been active in this same type of subversive activity."

Sharing the speaker's platform with the Rev. Mr. Curran on Sunday night, according to the announcement of Patrick J. Gannon, Chief Marshal for the Evacuation Day events, will be Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J Tobin, William H. Flanagan, President of the South Boston Citizens' Association, Mr. Gallagher, who is Chairman of the Evacuation Day Committee and Chief of Staff for next Tuesday's parade, and Richard J. Powers, who will preside.

Known as Anti-British

The Rev. Mr. Curran has long been known as one of the most tireless and persistent anti-British agitators and propagandists in the United States. At a meeting of the Christian Front held in Boston, he declared that whether the audience liked it or not "England is doomed to destruction very soon."

"We like it, we like it," shouted many members of the audience.

In the hall at that time the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's Social Justice and the Brooklyn Tablet, with which the Rev. Mr. Curran's name is popularly associated, were being sold. When American soldiers landed in North Ireland, Social Justice gave chief place to a headline, spread clear across the front page, saying, "United States Invades Ireland." In the following number the publication actually intimated that under certain contingencies, "The 20,000,000 Americans of Irish descent" might take the side of the Nazis against the United States.

Linked to Pro-Axis Group

On various occasions, all of which have been recorded in newspaper and magazine discussions of the subject, the Rev. Mr. Curran has appeared on the same platform with Fritz Kuhn, former leader of the German Bund, now in a Federal penitentiary; with John F. Cassidy, National Director of the Christian Front, who has been refused admission to the bar because of alleged un-Americanism, and with other individuals now generally regarded as pro-Axis in sympathy and activity.

Mr. Gallagher, who is in charge of the Sunday meeting, once said, according to the Boston Herald of Dec. 30, 1940: "Germany and Italy are fighting a just war for bread and to break the shackles of the gold standard."

The Rev. Mr. Curran spoke in Boston as recently as March 3 of this year, and his speech before nearly 3,000 hearers gathered under the auspices of the Central Council of Irish County Clubs was furiously anti-British. He repeatedly made fun of the "talk about the four freedoms" and constantly referred to British "totalitarian iniquity." He referred to the "most brutal, most horrible penal code of any country in the world" used by the British against the Irish.

The whole effect of this meeting was to arouse bitter sentiment against Great Britain.

Perry protests Evacuation Day bid to Curran: Page 2.

62 Communities in Springfield Area to Stage Joint Blackouts on March 23

Six Permits for New Cars In the Fuller Family Revoked

Shortly after former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, leading Boston automobile dealer, announced that neither he nor members of his family would take delivery on the seven new 1942 Packard cars for which they had gained delivery permits, the Boston Rationing Board today canceled six of the permits on the ground that strict regulations had not been followed.

Henry Parkman, Jr., State Rationing Administrator, following a conference with members of the Boston Board, said the latter group found, after re-examination, that only the car going to former Governor Fuller personally could be delivered under the regulations. The other six cars intended for members of his family cannot be delivered because regulations were not complied with.

At the same time, Mr. Parkman revealed that an eighth application, involving delivery of a special limousine to Mrs. Fuller, had been denied earlier.

In a statement, the Boston Rationing Board announced that four of the delivery permits were revoked on two cars to be garaged in Cambridge and two to be garaged in North Hampton, N. H. The first two cars were to have gone to Mr. and Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, Jr. The other two cars were to have been delivered to Mr. Fuller's mother-in-law and sister-in-law.

In addition, the Board said that the permits involving the cars going to Peter, Mr. Fuller's son, and Lydia, Mr. Fuller's daughter, were revoked because it was found that the used cars turned in were turned in for sale and were not credited to a new car.

The Board explained that under regulations a buyer and a dealer could appear before their respective Rationing Boards to obtain the release of the same car. If the Board before which the dealer appears is satisfied with the evidence, and so reports to the Board to which the buyer presumably has applied, the Board may issue a certificate releasing the car.

The Boston Board pointed out that the Packard Motor Car Company, being in the jurisdiction of the Boston Board, presented evidence to that Board in regard to the cars to be garaged in Cambridge and New Hampshire.

"In the case of these four cars, the Boston Board, by inadvertence and mistake, issued the certificate to the dealer when it should merely have notified the local Board where the car was to be garaged. The Boston Board, however, has been informed that the prospective buyers, in each of these cases, has not applied to their respective local Boards.

"Hence, no application being on file before those Boards, the Boston Board could not send them any information about the applications. The result is that these certificates are void, have been recalled, and canceled, and as the cars have never been delivered, they remain available for purchase under the new rationing orders."

Yesterday, Councilor Joseph J. Gottlieb, in a speech before the Boston City Council, insisted that while Mr. Fuller may have a legal right to the cars, "he has no moral right" to them.

Thereafter, Mr. Parkman announced the start of an investigation into the case, pointing out, however, that the Rationing Board had no discretion if proof was presented that the cars were purchased before Jan. 1. He said his purpose was to make certain that no favoritism is shown in the rationing program.

Shortly afterward, Mr. Parkman called Mr. Fuller at West Palm Beach, Fla. Mr. Fuller, he said, stated, "I'll guarantee that no member of my family will take delivery of a 1942 passenger car, and furthermore none of them would want to under present circumstances."

The Fuller statement, Mr. Parkman said, "closed the incident." Previously, Mr. Parkman had stopped delivery of the cars pending his investigation.

F. B. I. Raids in Connecticut Result in Arrest of Ten Men

War Activities in New England

F.B.I. Acts in Connecticut—Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, working with Connecticut State Police, checked "about 50" homes in the eastern part of the Nutmeg State yesterday, seizing contraband and arresting 10 German citizens, according to John F. Madigan, Agent in charge of the F. B. I. office in New Haven.

The raiders, starting in the Danielson area, worked down the Thames Valley, but did not visit New London. Mr. Madigan said that his men seized 11 radios with shortwave bands, one radio transmitter, parts from which a transmitter could be made, 10 cameras, binoculars, six rifles, four shotguns, two revolvers and automatic pistols, and 500 rounds of ammunition.

The 10 German citizens, all charged with possessing contraband, were turned over to the office of U. S. Attorney Robert P. Butler at Hartford.

More Housing—Construction of 85 dwelling units in Hingham and Weymouth, Mass., to accommodate civilian employees of the Hingham Naval Ammunition Depot was recommended today by Dr. John W. Fleming, Assistant Regional Co-ordinator of the National Housing Agency.

To meet the defense housing need caused by the influx of workers, construction of 50 additional units is recommended for enlargement of the project now under way in Weymouth, Dr. Fleming said. He said that construction of 35 dwelling units is also recommended in the town of Hingham.

Business Specialists Wanted—More than 100 qualified businessmen are being sought in New England for positions as associate priority analysts, according to announcement by James J. McCormack, District Superintendent of the Metropolitan Area of the United States Employment Service.

Applicants, he said, should be thoroughly experienced in the distribution of supplies in one of the following industries: Hardware, plumbing and heating, foundry, railroad, commercial refrigeration, power transmission, welding and cutting, automotive, builders, and aviation. The analysts' jobs would pay $3,200 a year, Mr. McCormack added, and salaries for business specialists—men with experience in distribution and production—would range from $2,600 to $5,600, according to grade.

Axis Army Methods Studied—At Camp Edwards, Mass., officers of the 26th Division's 104th Infantry will begin an eight-lecture evening course in the organization and tactics of German and Japanese Armies tonight. Four fellow officers will serve as instructors, and classes will be held weekly on Tuesday nights in the 104th Infantry recreation hall. Every officer in the regiment has been ordered to attend. The last two weeks of the course will be devoted to talks on motorization, supply methods, and identification of both German and Japanese Armies.

"Shoes Will Be Polished!"—Every soldier at Camp Edwards has heard those four words so many times from his Company Commander, "top kick," and squad leader that he has only to look at the shoes lined up under his bed and hear them saying: "Shine me up boys, or you'll be gigged proper."

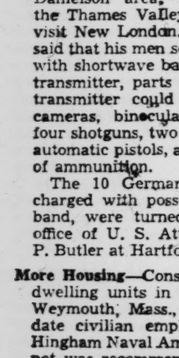
Every soldier has three pairs of G. I. shoes besides his low-cut civilian footwear. Also, there are big winter storm shoes that have to be kept brushed and cleaned. Inspecting officers always look at the enlisted men's shoes. It is one item that is never overlooked. First, they want to know if the shoes are worn. Second, they insist that the shoes shine so that they can see their reflection on the toes as they pass through the ranks.

Shoe polish is one of the fastest selling items in the canteens. And the boys work diligently. "I'll make him wear sun glasses to look at mine," exclaimed one panting soldier as he bore down and "shined those shoes—shiiiiiiiine!"

Maine Expands State Guard—Gov. Sumner Sewall of the Pine Tree State has authorized expansion of the State Guard which he said would almost double the present strength of 500 men. Under the increase, six new units will be formed primarily to provide additional protection for many of Maine's large airports, he said.

Motor Mine Sweeper—Scheduled for launching today at the yards of Frank L. Sample, Jr., Inc., Boothbay Harbor, Maine, was a motor mine sweeper. Mrs. Frank L. Sample, wife of Frank L. Sample, Sr., President of the yard was to act as sponsor for the Navy vessel.

Real Shetland Sweaters



Fine sweaters for spring in colors that will delight you.

RIBBON BOUND CARDIGAN $12.50

PULLOVER $10.50

These are the lowest prices in town for real Shetland Sweaters.

34 TO 40 IN WHITE—NAVY—AQUAMARINE—BOTTLE GREEN—SHELL PINK—SKY—CHERRY—YELLOW AND NATURAL.

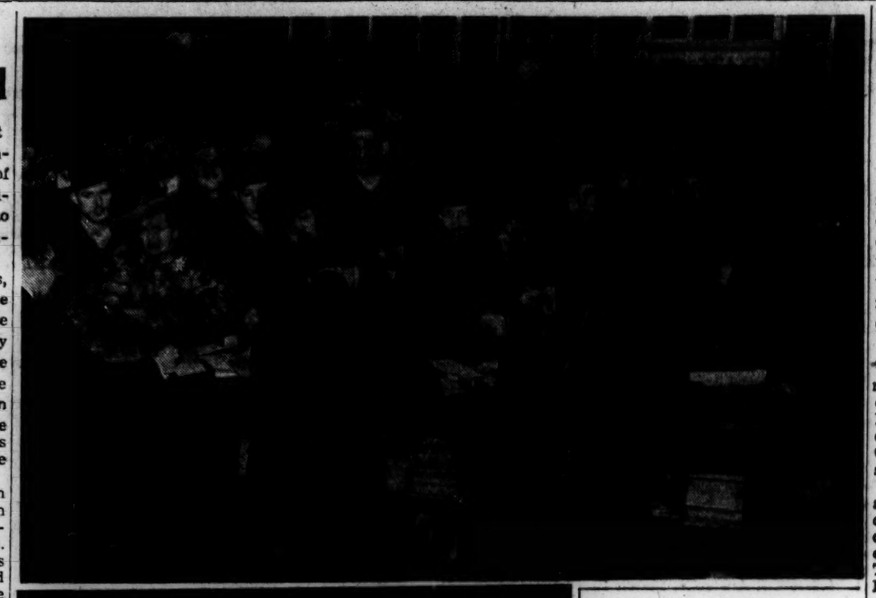
Mail orders filled

SCOTCH TWEEDS AND PLAIDS FOR SKIRTS TO WEAR WITH THE SWEATERS

CHOICE OF 500 Beautiful Materials

Romanes & Paterson

581 Boylston Street, Boston



By a Staff Photographer

Taxpayers Hustle to Meet March 16 Deadline

Record-breaking crowds daily pack the Boston offices of the Internal Revenue Office in the Federal Building as the March 16 "pay day" approaches. Lined up several deep in front of the counters, they seek information which will enable them to settle their accounts with Uncle Sam. Cashiers, shown in the upper picture, take in the payments from those who have completed their forms. Many a taxpayer is perplexed by the various regulations, however, and P. F. Kenney, a Stoneham businessman, shown in the picture below, is no exception.

Four and a Half Days Left To Settle With Uncle Sam

With only four and a half more days in which to settle accounts with Uncle Sam, Massachusetts taxpayers are daily breaking all past records on Federal income tax returns, receipts, and particularly, the number of those who have "Paid in Full."

Since Jan. 1, the elevators in the Federal Building in Boston have achieved almost perpetual motion between the first and eighth floors. Taxpayers have daily crowded the corridors since the first of the year; now they are lined almost three deep and number 10,000 a day.

Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue for this State, estimates that more than 1,000,000 men and women will file Federal tax returns this year. This is an increase of about 300,000 over last year.

$50,000,000 Expected

In addition, these breadwinners will pay in about $50,000,000 in taxes, the Collector said. Last year's record high was approximately $36,000,000.

Never before has history made such a demand of the American taxpayers. Other wars have been planned, run and won, but never on such a scale. To a public conscious of a government spending billions, not millions of dollars, $50,000,000, repeated quickly, is a small sum. But compared with the tax yield of only a decade or so ago, Massachusetts has doubled its contributions to the national coffers.

But all this is as naught, the veteran careerman stated. "In the more than 20 years that I have been connected with the Collector's office, I have never seen taxes paid so willingly," he said. He tapped his desk top emphatically, adding, "And this is in spite of the heavy drain on their pocketbooks."

Cashiers' Cages Added

Business is so great at the central office in Boston, that cashiers are having difficulty keeping up with the taxpayers, he said. "We added two more cashiers' cages, but even that has not reduced the pressure," Mr. Hassett continued.

Fewer taxpayers are taking advantage of the quarterly payment plan, too, according to the Collector. Thousands of dollars are being paid in one lump instead of four separate payments, he added. By way of accent, a check for $17,000 from an individual taxpayer just then came across his desk.

A glance at the man who heads Massachusetts' collecting unit for Uncle Sam is worth while. His story steps almost in toto from the bindings of an Horatio Alger. Briefly, he joined the Internal Revenue office more than 20 years ago in the Worcester office. Since then he has worked through almost every department, slowly coming up the ranks until he reached the civil service post of assistant collector. There he remained for years until a vacancy occurred in the Collector's office. At first, the careerman was given little chance by the politically wise for appointment to the vacant post, always in the past a political plum. For some time the job remained vacant, and then, shortly before it passed under civil service, Mr. Hassett's appointment was announced.

Passed the Bar

During the past 20 years, the Collector not only has familiarized himself with every phase of tax work, but has also passed the Massachusetts Bar, and is an accredited pharmacist.

His assistant in office is Thomas H. Buckley, former State Auditor, and, with the entrance of Paul A. Dever, former Democratic Attorney General, into the Navy, considered one of the leading Democrats in the State. Friends of the Assistant Collector are believed to be grooming him quietly for the Chief Executive's job on Beacon Hill.

Meanwhile, office hours of the tax office in Boston and in district agencies throughout the State are nine to five-thirty. Saturday will be only a half day; offices will close at one o'clock. Since March 15 falls on Sunday, the Collectors' office will receive tax payments on Monday as well. Tax returns sent in by mail must be postmarked not later than midnight on that date.

Events Around Greater Boson

Tonight

Lowell Institute lecture, "Decline and Fall," fifth in a series of eight lectures on "The Building of Rome," by Dr. Edward Kennard Rand. At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m. The public is welcome to attend free.

Lecture-recital by the Haydn-Harp Duo at Boston University's Alumni Hall, 84 Exeter Street. Open free to the public at 8:15 p. m.

Concert by Women's Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede conducting. At Jordan Hall, 8:30 p. m.

"In Defense of Fashion," a free lecture presented by Priscilla Harding, Director of the Vesper George School of Art as part of its thirteenth annual Art Week. Fashions prompted by war necessities will be included among the 80 student-designed gowns constructed and modeled by members of the costume department. At the school, 42-44 St. Botolph Street, at 8:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Chinese Pottery II," by Mrs. Tanner, is the topic of this forenoon discussion. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Public Outcry In Alien Cases Heard by FBI

Public demand for prosecution of enemy aliens who failed to register in the recent identification and registration drive will be satisfied in about 10 days, Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney for Massachusetts, announced today.

Popular outcry against an estimated 6,000 or 7,000 German, Italian, and Japanese in Boston, who failed to register has been echoed throughout New England, Mr. Brandon said. The aliens were required to register by Feb. 28.

Those who willfully failed to do so faced internment for the duration of the war. Mr. Brandon explained that the 10-day lapse was necessary for a check by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the list of 70,000 known aliens in New England. He said that he had been informed by the FBI that this task will be completed in by about that time.

Enemy aliens apprehended for failing to comply with the regulations will be brought before the alien enemy Hearing Boards in the various States. The Board will make a final determination on the individual cases.

Ickes Launches A Campaign For Storage of Coal

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Interior Secretary Harold Ickes organized the "Solid Fuels Advisory War Council" today and proposed that the body immediately launch a campaign for coal storage by consumers to avoid the necessity of allocating supplies when transportation facilities become scarce.

The Secretary, who is Solid Fuels Co-ordinator, pointed out that there now was adequate production and transportation facilities for coal, but added "we don't know that sufficient coal can be moved next fall."

The solid fuels advisory war council is comprised of representatives of bituminous coal, anthracite and coke producers, dealers, transporters and labor, and the public

Secretary Ickes told the group that "we are issuing orders to all industries in New England who can to convert from oil to coal." He added that the "question now is: can we move that coal to New England?" He emphasized the difficulties of coastwise movements and the possibility of overburdened rail traffic.

Convicts to Buy Defense Bonds

A ruling by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell has made it possible for Massachusetts convicts to buy defense bonds from the money they earn in institutional industrial work.

Under penal regulations, 50 per cent of the money earned by the prisoners is sent to dependents, 25 per cent is allowed for personal expenditures and the remainder is held and given to the inmate when he is released.

The new ruling will make one-half of the inmates' earnings available for bond purchases. And if the prisoners have no dependents, they can put up to 75 per cent in bonds if they wish. The other 25 per cent must be kept to give them a "cash" start upon release.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER TONIGHT

Boston and vicinity: Colder this afternoon and tonight with temperature falling below freezing. 20 to 25 miles per hour winds, diminishing slowly.

Southwest Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Colder with diminishing winds this afternoon and tonight.

Rhode Island: Colder with diminishing winds. Occasional snow squalls in mountain section tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 6:27 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet. Wednesday, 6:55 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet. Light all vehicles by 7:14 p. m.

Milk Board's Order Averts Driver Strike

A threatened strike of 600 retail milk truck drivers was averted today after a conference between drivers and employers' representatives resulted in an agreemnt that the State Milk Control Board will issue an order requiring alternate-day delivery of milk.

Joseph C. Cort, Executive Director of the Milk Control Board, immediately started drafting the order on instructions from Mark H. Galusha, State Commissioner of Agriculture, and Chairman of the Milk Control Board. The order will be sent out tonight, he said.

The conference was held today after milk truck drivers had charged that several small milk dealers had been taking customers by promising daily deliveries. Two weeks ago, the Milk Control Board requested milk dealers to adopt the alternate-day delivery program to save tires and trucks.

Mathew A. Dunn, Secretary-Treasurer of the Milk Wagon Drivers and Creamery Workers, Loca 380, of the Tealmsters, Chaufteurs, and Helpers Union (A. F. of L.), met representatives of the 16 companies involved, to reach the agreement for mandatory alternate-day deliveries by all dealers.

Perry Protests Evacuation Day Bid to Curran

Dr. Ralph Barton Perry, Professor of Philosophy at Harvard University, issued a statement today protesting the invitation to the Rev. Edward Lodge Curran to address an official Evacuation Day meeting in Boston as "an affront to the patriotic citizens of Boston" and urged that it "be immediately withdrawn."

Professor Perry said: "Although the celebration of Evacuation Day is local, its meaning is national. It stands for that spirit of independence which gave this nation its birth and for that love of freedom to which this nation is dedicated.

"I am informed that the Rev. Edward Lodge Curran has been announced as principal speaker at a public meeting to be held in South Boston in honor of that day. This selection is an affront to the patriotic citizens of Boston and of the Nation.

"Father Curran is on record. He may be judged by the words which he has uttered from the public platform and by the associates with whom he has shared that platform.

"This country is now engaged in another war for freedom. Whoever advocates the withdrawal of our forces from distant theaters of war, regardless of the requirements of strategy, or kindles hatred toward our Allies is working for our enemies.

"He is undermining the support which we owe to the thousands of our young men who are already risking their lives and to the millions who will shortly take their places in the ranks.

"The invitation to Father Curran should be immediately withdrawn."

Striking Pupils Demonstrate In Teacher's Behalf

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 10 (AP)—Shouting "we want Buker," striking students paraded in protest near the Middletown High School today after the Board of Education had reaffirmed its decision not to renew the contract of Gerald H. Buker, a natural science teacher for 17 years.

Observers reported that only a "couple of dozen" out of more than 700 students entered the school during the morning to resume their classroom work.

The students carried the strike into the second day in the face of pleas from school officials and Mr. Buker himself to end it.

The School Board, after a meeting last night, insisted that Mr. Buker's contract was not renewed because of a decrease in the school enrollment rather than because Mr. Buker had taken a defence job in addition to his school work.

Bay State Blackouts: Where-When Schedule

Blackouts scheduled in Massachusetts tonight and tomorrow night (Wednesday), as compiled by the State Committee on Public Safety:

Tonight

Athol	10-10:30	Milton	9:15-9:30
Berlin	9-9:30	Newbal'm	10-10:30
Brain'y	9:15-9:30	Norwood	9-9:30
Brookf'd	10-10:30	Orange	10-10:30
Cohas't	9:15-9:30	Phil'pst'n	10-10:30
Dedham	9-9:30	Peters'm	10-10:30
Dover	9-9:30	R'nd'ph	9:15-9:30
Holbr'k	9:15-9:30	Quincy	9:15-9:30
Hull	9:15-9:30	Warwick	10-10:30
Leicester	9-9:30	Wendell	10-10:30
Melrose	10-10:15	Westwood	9-9:30
		Weym'th	9:15-9:30

Tomorrow (Wednesday)

Ashfield	9:30-9:50	Leyden	9:30-9:50
Bernar'n	9:30-9:50	Medford	9:30-9:50
Blue'land	9:30-9:50	Mon'gue	9:30-9:50
Charl'mt	9:30-9:50	North'd	9:30-9:50
Colrain	9:30-9:50	Rowe	9:30-9:50
Conway	9:30-9:50	Seekonk	9-9:30
Deerfield	9:30-9:50	Shel'rne	9:30-9:50
Gill	9:30-9:50	Sherborn	9-9:30
Grafton	9-9:30	Sunder'd	9:30-9:50
Green'ld	9:30-9:50	Sutton	9-9:30
Hawley	9:30-9:50	Whately	9:30-9:50
Heath	9:30-9:50	Wins'ter	9:30-9:50
Irving	9:30-9:50	Woburn	9:30-9:50
Leominster	9-9:30		

Worcester Test Set Thursday; Boston to Dim Lights March 31

Regional blackouts for civil defense areas No. 1 at the western corner of Massachusetts and No. 9 (the Fitchburg area) were authorized today by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. The blackout of region 1 will occur March 16 from 9 to 9:20, and that of region 9 on April 2 from 9 to 9:30 p. m.

Sixty-two cities and towns in the Springfield area will join in Massachusetts' second simultaneous regional blackout on March 23 from 9:00 to 9:30 p. m., J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, announced today.

First attempt at blacking out a complete area will take place on Thursday night in Region 3, which surrounds Worcester. The Boston area will have a blackout on March 31.

The Springfield area test will affect an estimated 420,000 persons living in an area 1,723 square miles in extent.

This area, called Region 2 by the Safety Committee, extends from the northern boundary of Massachusetts to the southern boundary, and includes the college towns of Amherst and Northampton. At the southeast corner is Holland, on the northeast is Northfield, on the northwest Rowe, and on the southwest Tolland.

Meanwhile, Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Adjutant General of the State of Massachusetts, advised private civilian defense units, sportsmen groups and gun owners, who have volunteered to form private civilian defense units, that their organizations, however public-spirited and patriotic, were illegal.

The volunteer units had been organized, he pointed out, to guard against the activities of "fifth columnists." He also pointed out that, under the general laws, "no body of men, except the organized militia," and other accepted groups, may "maintain an armory or associate together at any time . . . for drill or parade with firearms."

General Erickson urged the citizens to apply their knowledge of firearms to the defense effort by enlisting in the Massachusetts State Guard or in a State Guard Reserve Company in their own locality.

Testing

Shortly after one o'clock this afternoon, downtown Bostonians were somewhat startled by loud blasts from the air-raid siren atop the New England Mutual Life Insurance Building—but there were no enemy planes overhead.

The surprised listeners were soon reassured by a voice which shouted through the siren megaphone, "Testing! Testing!"

Albert L. O'Banion, superintendent of the Fire Alarm Division of the Boston Fire Department, explained that the siren was being adjusted in order that its blast might be heard more clearly in certain areas of Back Bay, where residents complained that they were not warned on the night of Boston's first blackout.

All of Boston's other sirens will be similarlly readjusted, Mr. O'Banion said, before the blackout of the entire Boston metropolitan area, March 31.

N. H. Blackouts

CONCORD, N. H., March 10 (AP)—Gov. Robert O. Blood today received Army approval for a test blackout in Concord and five nearby towns March 18 from 10 to 10:20 p. m.

Nearly 40,000 residents of this city, Bow, Pembroke, Allenstown, Boscawen and Hooksett will be affected.

Mills in Allenstown and Pembroke, which are working on war orders, and railroad and airplane beacons will not be blacked out, the Governor said.

N. E. Analyzes the Issue Of Labor Regimentation

Continued from Page 1

parity in skill among the 60,000,000 labor units. And the demand in New England is almost exclusively for trained hands.

As to the first point, some figures of the Massachusetts Department of Labor are interesting. They show the broad trend in employment for the Bay State from January, 1940, to January, 1942, including that period of 18 months following May, 1940, when the war preparations drive was begun.

These show:

Classific't'n	Jan. 1940	Jan. 1942	Incr. or decr.	Per cent of chg.
Manufactur'g	386,302	458,130	171,828	59.9
Wh'les'le trade	17,147	17,364	217	1.3
Retail trade	85,950	71,296	5,327	8.1
Public utils.	44,481	47,017	2,536	5.7
Construction	7,167	13,383	6,276	88.3
Mun. employ't	19,273	18,941	—332	—1.7
Miscellaneous	40,976	42,856	1,880	4.6

Fair National Pattern

Manufacturing and construction employment soared, most others went up, only municipal work slumped off. That picture of a State having a fairly well rounded economic structure is, also, except for heavily agricultural States, probably a reasonably accurate picture of the trend in the nation as a whole.

If we place these Massachusetts figures alongside the allocations for the nearly $150,000,000,000 in war money already appropriated we can draw further conclusions, for these allocations are simply guideposts to the directions in which the money, hence the labor, is going.

This break-down shows:

		Per Cent
Ordnance	$36,284,000,000	25.1
Airplanes	$29,164,000,000	20.3
Munitions & Supplies	$13,958,000,000	9.7
Industrial Facilities	$13,806,000,000	9.6
Warships	$13,595,000,000	9.4
Pay, expense	$13,278,000,000	9.2
Merchant ships	$ 7,872,000,000	5.5
Stock pile	$ 7,488,000,000	5.2
Posts (Army)	$ 7,161,000,000	5
Defense housing	$ 1,392,000,000	1
	$143,908,000,000	100

We observe that the big orders are for manufactured articles. Building, which is to say Army Posts, industrial facilities and defense housing, are not the biggest items. Moreover, expansions, new plants, posts and buildings come first. They pave the way for the peak production that follows. Construction employment, we can therefore conclude, will not expand very greatly and may in fact progressively diminish from this point out.

Affects Consumer Goods

Much of the same can be said of wholesale and retail trade employment. Curtailment of nonwar production due to shortages of goods and need for manufacturing facilities in the direct war effort, will mean fewer consumers' goods, hence lessened demand for those who normally distribute such goods.

This situation, all agree, portends a vast shift in workers. General Hershey believes no less than 10,000,000 workers will transfer from other lines into war industries during this year.

The dislocations this implies are huge. The jamming of men into factories during the past 12 months has bulged the help wanted columns of the newspapers, strained every private and public vocational training facility in the region, and has started the Tolan Committee—so called because headed by Representative John H. Tolan (D) of California—investigating the problem of migrant war workers.

Add another 10,000,000 to the present situation and the effect is certain to be more acute all down the line. So the question naturally arises whether this pouring of workers into plants, this training, this migration is all being handled as efficiently and wisely as it might be.

Thus far the problem has been largely left up to old fashioned American initiative on the part of employers to recruit and train their own workers, and has been left up to the well known self-reliance of American workers to seek out the places they can serve most profitably.

There is disagreement as to how well it has worked. Some are astounded it has worked so well; others, the Tolan Committee among them, are disappointed.

And when consideration swings to the immediate future the discussion becomes electric.

It is charged that stealing of trained labor has already begun. A hypothetical case will illustrate. Let us say that plant "A" has a war order and needs machinists. Few are available, so Plant A opens a school and trains men for the job.

A few months later Plant "B" obtains a war order, also needs skilled men. It doesn't want to go to the expense, or take the time, to train its own workers, so it runs an ad in the paper near Plant A offering wage, overtime, or other inducements to the type of worker needed, causing Plant A to lose on its training investment and placing a handicap on its deliveries.

This is the sort of thing that official allocation of labor would obviate, it is claimed.

Another Thing It Might Stop

Another problem that regimentation might solve is the reluctance of many plants to employ Negroes, aliens, and so-called "big city" labor, meaning by that term labor that is super-conscious of its rights to organize, bargain, slow down, strike, or otherwise not be as amenable to plant operations as, say, farm boys trained in the plant's own school.

If labor were trained and allocated in the "all-out" sort of way proposed, no discrimination to race, color, political, union, or other leanings would be possible. A plant awarded a war order would simply be assigned an appropriate number of workers, just as it would be given an allocation of the necessary raw materials.

For these reasons, the idea of labor mobilization may meet with support in certain labor quarters, though as yet both labor and management have danced rather lightly around the fringes of the problem. Many economic, political, and traditional objections must be overcome before any such drastic regimentation would be possible.

Dr. Henry Durant, Director of the British Institute of Public Opinion, reports a strong demand for such a step in England, where it is felt nothing short of full mobilization of labor can win the battle of production.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Sideglances in Washington: WPB Mottoes With Motives

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

War Production Board office mottoes:

"We are fighting the Axis. Not each other."

"Great minds talk about ideas; average minds talk about events, and small minds talk about people."

Paddy Nelson: If the nickname "Paddy" catches on for the new nickeless nickel, it will be for the sake of Donald M. Nelson's "good old alma mater," the University of Missouri.

"Paddy" is the name proposed by R. L. Hill of the Missouri Alumni Association, who points out it was Mr. Nelson's college nickname and especially apropos since Mr. Nelson is now "padding out" the nickel with other metals.

Take it and like it: Mrs. Henrietta F. Nesbit, White House housekeeper, has been struggling for days now with preparations for sugar rationing at the mansion Her problem is complicated by the fact that some employees eat three meals there but don't sleep there; others eat two meals; and some just one.

The other day she came to Mrs. Roosevelt with a budget of minimum sugar needs, only to have it tossed aside by the President's wife with the explanation that the White House along with every other American household will not get the amount of sugar it thinks it needs, but the amount the WPB says it can have.

Mrs. Nesbit, according to Mrs. Roosevelt, looked a "little sad" at the news.

Paths that crossed: Harry Slattery, Rural Electrification Administrator and Basil Manly, member of the Federal Power Commission, grew up across the street from each other in Greenville, S. C.

To walk: Chief hobby of Joseph B. Eastman, Defense Transportation Co-ordinator is—of all things—walking.

After college he took a hiking trip through the mountains of the Northeastern United States, sometimes covering as much as 25 miles a day. Even now, when he gets a vacation, he heads straight for the north woods of Canada.

"The legs of the American people are by the way of becoming atrophier," he recently observed.

Or to ride?: Over against Mr. Eastman's views you can put Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen's prediction, relayed to the Truman Committee by Civilian Supply Administrator Leon Henderson:

"The native desire of Americans to go from place to place sitting down is not going to be licked by a shortage of rubber."

Guayule Rubber Program Begins With Test Planting

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard ordered the Forest Service and the Bureau of Plant Industry recently to proceed with a program for production of Guayule rubber, but made clear that no substantial amounts of rubber could be obtained in the near future.

He said the Guayule project would be confined this year to test-plantings in California, New Mexico, Arizona and Mexico to determine suitable areas for possible future commercial plantings.

Operations, which will be centered at Salinas, Calif., will be limited to about 2,000 acres this year for test planting and about 750 acres for production of plants for increased plantings in 1943.

Mr. Wickard emphasized that the project did not in itself promise an early solution of the nation's rubber supply program.

Law Limits Plantings

"The law limits field plantings of Guayule to 75,000 acres, which is about all that can be accomplished by the spring of 1943 with seed that is available at present," he said. "But once the project is under way, there will be opportunity for expansion if needed."

A recent Act of Congress provided for the program. The nucleus of the Government's undertaking already exists in properties and processes developed by the Inter-Continental Rubber Company in its production of Guayale rubber from wild shrubs in Mexico and its experimentation with cultivation of the plant in California and elsewhere in the southwest.

Mr. Wickard said the Department had arranged to purchase these properties at $1,71,235.

The Forest Service has selected one of its regional foresters, Evan W. Kelley of Missoula, Mont., as field director, and Paul Roberts, director of the Prairie States forestry project, as associate director of the Guayule program.

Slow-Growing Shrub

Guayule is a slow-growing shrub native to limestone slopes of North Central Mexico and the Big Bend area of Texas. Commercial shipments of Guayule rubber have been made from Mexico for many years. Production of such wild rubber, however, is not expected to exceed 10,000 tons annually Mr. Wickard said.

The Guayule plants are cultivated like corn—four times the first year, three the second and third year and twice the fourth year. Best returns are obtained when the shrub is four to seven years old.

For almost 30 years experiments in seed selection and cross-breeding of Guayule have been carried on at Salinas, Calif., until now the domesticated plant contains 23 per cent rubber, or twice as much as the native Mexican shrub. The rubber was first known under the trade names of "Duro," for the lower grades, and "Ampar" for the refined product, and has been marketed to manufacturers of rubber articles in the same manner as that from the Hevea tree.

Johnson to Head India Mission

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—The United States advisory mission to India will be headed by Col. Louis Johnson, former Assistant Secretary of War, the State Department announced.

Other members of the mission, whose function will be to explore the possibilities of American aid for India's war effort, are:

Henry Grady, former Assistant Secretary of State; Arthur W. Herrington, President of the Society of Automotive Engineers; Harry E. Beyster, President of the Beyster Engineering Company, and Dirk Dekker, director of personnel and training of the Illinois Steel Corporation.

Mr. Grady's field will be general economic surveys. Mr. Herrington will specialize on production of armored vehicles and automotive equipment. Mr. Beyster is the mission's expert on organization of plants for production. Mr. Dekker is a specialist in the training of unskilled workers for semi-skilled and skilled occupations.

Additional members may be added to the commission from time to time, the State Department pointed out, to assist in solving specific technical problems.

Mr. Johnson, a World War veteran and former National Commander of the American Legion, was appointed Assistant Secretary of War in 1936. He left the War Department in 1940 when Henry Stimson succeeded Harry Woodring as Secretary. He heads a large law firm in West Virginia.

Wallace Declares 1942 Is Vital Year

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Vice-President Wallace, speaking slowly as though each syllable came hard, predicted yesterday that in this war "the enemy will make its supreme effort and you'll be surprised at the extent of that effort."

The Vice-President addressed a meeting of the National Conference of County Officials, invited here by Maury Maverick, Chief of the Bureau of Governmental Requirements of the War Production Board.

"Probably 1942 is the most important year in 500 years and the outcome is of an importance for which words cannot be found to express it," he said.

"It is something of an order that causes us to turn in our ourselves and say: 'This is more important than my life—the lives of my children and my grandchildren.' The year 1942 is beyond the comprehension of anyone to grasp.

"This is not a time for talk but for action. It is the time to divert the larger part of our production to the war effort. Only by doing that can we purchase the right to the peace we all hope for."

3 More Ships Torpedoed In Atlantic Zone

By the Associated Press

Arrival of survivors from torpedoed merchant ships at three Caribbean harbors underscored the persisting menace today along the sea lanes between North and South America as the loss of Brazil's third ship pushed that country along the road which led it into the first World War.

The three ports where rescued crews put in yesterday were:

In Northwest Haiti—22 survivors, including the captain, of a United States steamer reported to have been sunk March 7. The vessel was identified as the Carodia but no such name is listed in Lloyd's Shipping Register. In New York shipping circles, however, it was learned that the ship was the 5,104-ton Lykes Bros. Cardonia.

Baracoa, Cuba—All 39 crewmen of a vessel described as a Standard Oil Tanker who were picked up by a fishing boat after their ship was torpedoed and shelled about 20 miles off the eastern tip of Cuba. The ship was mentioned in Cuban reports as the Nanead, Handeact, or Handead but Lloyd's records none of those names.

Kingston, St. Vincent, British West Indies — Thirty-nine survivors, among them many who were injured, and the bodies of two men who perished in the lifeboats after their ship was torpedoed. No details of the torpedoing were disclosed. One man passed on after reaching shore.

In Rio De Janeiro, the Brazilian Government announced that Germany was being held accountable for the submarine sinkings of two Brazilian ships, the Buarque and Olinda, both of which went down off the United States coast.

An inquiry was announced also over the torpedoing of a third Brazilian merchantman, the 7,878-ton Arabutan, which was lost March 7 with a coal cargo, valued at $200,000.

One of her 54 crew members said at Norfolk, Va., on March 9, that he believed it was an Italian submarine which attacked her off North Carolina and dived just two minutes before a United States Navy plane arrived.

Brazil, whose loss of ships led to a declaration of war on Germany in the first World War, has demanded reparation from Germany for the Buarque and Olinda.

The protest was made through the Portuguese Government, Brazil having broken off diplomatic relations with the Axis powers last January.

Praise Radio Man

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, March 10 (AP)—Survivors of an Allied ship which split in two on a shoal off Canada's east coast have been landed here after clinging to the wreckage for almost two days.

They were rescued by a Naval vessel which lost one of her men when her first lifeboat capsized.

The captain, three officers and six crewmen of the Allied ship were lost when she cracked in two. The others, on the stern half, saved themselves by clinging to the roof of the radio shack, which barely projected above water. The survivors praised the radio man for sticking to his post even after the vessel was smashed.

One of the survivors said they were reduced to drinking distilled water kept aboard for the ship's batteries after their freshwater supply was cut off.

OCD Bowling Plan Disturbs Senator

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—A report that Jack M. Willem of Chicago has been employed as "United States Bowling Co-ordinator" brought from Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia a fresh demand that the Office of Civilian Defense strip itself of "boondoggling" activities.

In a letter to James M. Landis, director of the OCD, Senator Byrd said he was astonished to learn from a story in the Chicago Daily News that Mr. Willem had been named to head a program of enrolling 25,000,000 men, women and children in bowling activities as a part of the OCD's physical fitness program.

The Virginia Senator said Mr. Willem's name had been omitted from a list of employees furnished by Mr. Landis to the Joint Committee on Non-essential Expenditures, which Senator Byrd heads, and no mention made of the bowling program. He asked that Mr. Landis examine this list and determine whether there had been other omissions.

Survey Shows 15,600,000 Women Available for War Industries

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—An official war inventory of the nation's human resources declared today that millions of women would have to be shifted from housework to munitions factories in the expansion of war industries.

The survey was made by the Bureau of Census. It contained no specific mention of proposals that American women be drafted into factories as women are in England, but asserted:

"The maximum movement into the male labor force can hardly exceed 2,000,000 men. A larger expansion of the total labor supply evidently can be achieved only by drawing millions of women into the labor force."

The report said that 15,600,000 housewives between 18 and 44 years old represented the principal reserve from which additional war labor might be drawn.

"An enormous amount of manpower will be needed for replacing workers withdrawn into the armed forces and for expanding the output of war materials," it stated.

"Some of these needs can be met by utilizing the workers who are still unemployed, by lengthening working hours and by transferring workers from non-essential civilian industries.

"In the future, however, such measures will not be sufficient. As in World War I, millions of people who are not ordinarily workers must be drawn into the labor force."

Although the report predicted a shift of young, unmarried women from rural areas into cities where they could be directly employed in war industries, it said that the great majority of the needed increase in the labor supply must come from women in urban and rural nonfarm areas.

How a 'Jeep' Takes the Leaps

Wide World

The Army's 'Leaping Lena'

Top: Here is a "jeep"—or is it a 'Peep'?—the testing grounds at Toledo, Ohio, taking a hill in high. Center: Ups-a-Daisy. Is it going to fly? All four wheels off the ground. Bottom: Back to earth and all in one piece. That's one of the new Army cars.

Army 'Jeeps' Set Car Styles For Postwar Auto Production

The war may prove a profitable breathing spell for the automobile industry, during which the lessons embodied in the Army "jeep cars" and Navy "mosquito boats" will undoubtedly take shape in the redesigning of America's passenger car automobiles.

Out of the secret drawers of laboratory research are coming new fuels, plastic parts, different type tires and small, compact car bodies and engines for military use and ultimately for post-war conversion into regular passenger car production. They will be similar in many respects, although on a much more refined basis, to the cars familiarly known in the Army as "jeeps."

During the maneuvers of the First and Second Army in 1935-36, the present-day "jeep" car made its appearance. At that time it was known as the Command Reconnaissance car and was used by staff officers and war game umpires. Because these officers, especially the umpires, were supposed to be the embodiment of wisdom, the men dubbed them "jeeps," which is army slang for intelligentsia. The cars in which they rode were termed "jeep wagons." This has been shortened to the "jeeps" car that we know today. Also there is the "peep" blitz buggy which is often confused with the "jeep." The "peep" is smaller, however, with only one half the capacity of the "jeep."

Swarmed Over Tanks

Last summer and fall, during maneuvers of the First and Second Army, "jeep" cars were used to attack tank squadrons. Because they were tough, speedy and rugged, they could attack from screened positions, from which no other form of motor vehicle could hope to advance. Their extreme mobility likened to the "mosquito boats" of the Navy, allowed them to climb all over a tank before it could be maneuvered into position. With the downfall of immovable positions like the Maginot Line and Singapore, it has been proved that many small units on sea and land, using "jeeps" and "mosquito boats" can close out an action while huge, ungainly tanks and battleships are maneuvering into battle position.

The automobile industry of America is being converted to airplane construction. Passenger motor vehicles will be entirely different in 1943, 1944, or 1945 when new models may again make their appearance. The lesson of the "jeeps" and "mosquito boats" will be embodied in the designs, now starting to take shape on the draughting board. Small, rugged cars, with every bit of space occupied usefully, must replace the cars now riding the highways. Plastic parts, some of which are transparent, already have been modeled in the automotive engineering laboratories.

Even the tires may be entirely different, with oil and gasoline substituted with natural discoveries, amazing in their efficiency.

Already, this war has shown us that vast storage tanks set in vulnerable positions, are simply invitations for enemy concentrations. New fuels distilled and refined within each vehicle is a distinct possibility. The secret drawers in the cabinet of natural science will unfold many formulas, which must revolutionize motor vehicle construction and highway usage.

May Make Own Fuels

One thing is certain. The new passenger cars will be very colorful, both in body design and blendings. Into the automotive picture agriculturists will play a prominent part growing, under natural scientific directions, practically everything necessary for motor vehicle construction.

About ten years ago on a small patch of ground behind the Edison Laboratories at the Edison Technological Institute at Dearborn, Michigan, the Ford soybean experiment was launched. Today, thousands of acres of soybeans yield soymeal for flour, oil for plastics and beans for the Saturday evening supper. Other agricultural products are under experiment for use in the new cars.

Every day that the war progresses the lesson of extreme mobility and speed is driven home. The refined "jeep" car of 1943-44 will come out of the good earth, small, efficient, rugged and convenient. This breathing space may be the best thing that could happen to the automotive industry. It at least gives designers a chance to combine a new art with a usefulness greater than even the most modern engineers could visualize.

Council Bluffs Does It Again

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, March 10 (AP)—"He's a fighting soldier from a town that boasts of its fighting men."

That was the comment of those who know Master Sergeant Dorrance Mann of Council Bluffs, first man in the ranks to land in Northern Ireland with a new contingent of "Yanks."

Sergeant Mann is a letter carrier here and also a machinist.

A member of Company L, 168th Infantry, 42nd Division—the famous "Rainbow"—he has five stars for taking part in five major encounters with those famous scrappers of World War I.

He has been a member of the Iowa National Guard for 19 years. His wife and one daughter, Eleanor, are here. He obtained special leave last June to come here from Camp Claiborne, La., to attend ceremonies at Abraham Lincoln High School where she was graduated.

Council Bluffs did not have to draft a single man to fill its quotas in the selective service of the first World War. Volunteers also have filled all quotas for the city in the current recruiting.

Red Cross Aids U. S. Internees in Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—The American Red Cross announced today that it had cabled $5,000 to Switzerland for purchase of clothing and shoes for about 300 American citizens interned in Germany.

At the same time, it released the first report on conditions in the prison camp at Laufen, near Salzburg, Germany, where American internees were recently assembled.

Georges Broeder, of the International Red Cross, who visited the interned Americans on Feb. 21, reported them badly in need of clothing and food. Plans had already been made for distribution of food packages from the American Red Cross stock of prisoners of war packages maintained in Geneva. The first of these was delivered during Mr. Broeder's visit.

With regard to the welfare of the interned American civilians, the International Red Cross Committee's cable reported:

"The large majority are without resources. The camp where they are detained is a former chateau. These barracks formerly housed British officers. Rooms are well heated and spacious. Each person has two blankets and one mattress. Their clothing is in bad condition and the camp authorities have distributed to them 200 used British uniforms.

"The food, same as in other prison camps, is judged slightly insufficient. Per month, meat 1,325 grams; fish, 248; margarine, 720; cooking fat, 320; food pastes, 500; marmalade, 700; potatoes, four kilograms; cabbage, carrots, six kilograms; sauerkraut, 1,080 grams; bread, 330 grams per day."

The usual daily menu at the prison camp is as follows:

Morning: tea substitute.

Noon: Soup containing 40 grams of meat, 25 grams of beans; 10 of fat, a few potatoes.

Evening: Same soup, sometimes kraut.

The food is prepared by American internees who are cooks.

The prisoners get one hot shower weekly.

They were reported to be "not generally in favorable health, though there are no epidemics.

Two pastors are among those interned and worship is well organized.

The camp library contains 10 books from the Y. M. C. A., which also plans to send language courses, dictionaries, musical instruments and games.

"Prisoners may write three letters and four cards per month," says the cable. "The internees may receive one visitor per month.

"They have already taken one walk of two hours outside camp, which will be repeated. They cannot possess more than 50 marks per month."

The Americans in the camp have been assembled from German-occupied Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Germany, and Luxembourg. Others are to come from Belgium and from Compeigne in Occupied France. There is one Hawaiian and one Filipino in the group.

Los Angeles Hears Axis Aliens May Be Moved Within 10 Days

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10 (AP)—Army authorities, planning to start the forced evacuation of Japanese from West Coast military areas possibly within 10 days, renewed pledges today that families would be kept intact, and there would be no sudden mass removals.

Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, commander of the Western Defense Command, said that within a day or two the Government would disclose definite plans for protecting property rights and crops of evacuees.

The involved program, eventually to affect some 200,000 persons, including all West Coast Japanese and German and Italian aliens, was discussed in detail by General DeWitt yesterday with Jon J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, and with representatives of the Treasury and Agriculture Departments, and members of the Tolan Congressional Committee on Alien Evacuation.

Neither General DeWitt nor any of his conferees would set a date for the probable start of the evacuation, but in Los Angeles the City Council was told by one of its members yesterday that the forced exodus would begin within 10 days.

Councilman John Baumgartner said he had learned the Army would start by removing some 10,000 Japanese from coastal areas to a reception center in the Owens River Valley.

The information, Mr. Baumgartner declared, came from his participation in the meetings between Army authorities and Los Angeles City Water and Power Department officials. The City Water Department owns the Owens River Valley land which the Army has taken over for use as an evacuee reception center.

At Ensenada, Lower California, authorized sources said plans have been completed for instant, co-ordinated action of Mexican and United States defense forces in case of an attempt to attack the United States through Lower California.

Mexico has moved large numbers of select troops to the Lower Californian peninsula since the war with Japan broke out and naval units are co-operating in guarding the long stretch of barren, inhospitable coast against possible landing attempts.

Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, commander of the Mexican Pacific Defense Zone, who has been on an inspection tour of the peninsula, is expected to confer with General DeWitt prior to moving his headquarters south along the coast to Mazatlan.

Vegetables

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10 (AP)—Forced evacuation of Japanese farmers from California will result in losses of billions of dollars, Nobumitsu Takahashi, agricultural co-ordinator, Northern California District Council of the Japanese-American Citizens League, declared in a statement today.

Mr. Takahashi made the estimate as Army authorities, planning to begin forced evacuation of Japanese from West Coast military areas, probably within 10 days, renewed pledges that families would be kept intact.

"The Japanese farmers stand to lose approximately $100,000,000 in investments, but due to the complexity of the economic system, billion dollar investments by others (Caucasians) will also be lost," Mr. Takahashi said.

"In other words, the economic structure of the vegetable industries, both wholesale and retail, will be seriously weakened.

"These damaging effects of such nature will in no way bolster the United States war effort or the morale of its citizens."

Mr. Takahashi gave a comparison of the Japanese farm acreage of certain vital crops to those of non-Japanese sources. He said the Japanese produced 65 per cent of the cauliflower; celery 90 per cent; garlic, 75; peas, 80; cucumbers, 50; peppers, all types, 95; strawberries, 95; processed spinach, 60; market tomatoes, 70, and canning tomatoes 50 per cent.

"The result of indiscriminate evacuation of Japanese in California will logically have a greatly deterimental effect not only in California, but in the whole United States," Mr. Takahashi said.

He said the annual value of commercial truck crops grown by Japanese in California was believed to be more than $40,000,000.

Map Changes

HONOLULU, March 10 (AP)—Keizaburo Hirano, an alien and former lieutenant in the Japanese Imperial Army, was fined $5,000 and sentenced to five years at hard labor by a provost court for failing to report possession of maps showing military establishments in California.

Hirano was lucky that he was not being shot, Lieut. Col. John R. Hermann said in giving the maximum sentence.

The maps showed the location of military installations at Sacramento, Los Angeles, San Jose, Salinas and Fresno.

Police said they found in Hirano's possession three suitcases full of radio tubes and a short wave radio receiving set registered as owned by a citizen housemaid in his home.

Hirano is owner of the Honolulu Gold Exchange Company.

Nazis in Paris Close Old Bible Society

By Religious News Service

GENEVA, Switzerland — Nazi officials have closed the Paris depot of the British and Foreign Bible Society, it was learned here. All office employees of the group have been dismissed.

Founded in 1820, the Society at one time employed 44 colporteurs and sold, in one year, more than 100,000 pieces of biblical literature.

At the time of its closing, the Society had four colporteurs still at work and had pensioned off nine over-age colporteurs.

The authorities, it was stated, "have released the depot from its obligations towards the retired colporteurs."

British Columbia Seizes Cars Of Japanese in Defense Zone

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, March 10 (CP) — Government regulations prohibiting ownership of automobiles, radios, cameras, guns and explosives by Japanese in the Coastal Defense Zone were enforced in the lower British Columbia mainland district today and Japanese, whether Canadian-born or nationals, gave up these belongings in compliance with the order.

Scores of trucks, automobiles and motorcycles were turned over to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and a representative of the custodian of enemy alien property at Hastings Park Race Track. At the R. C. M. P. barracks, other Japanese lined up to hand over their radios, cameras, guns, ammunition and explosives.

At Hastings Park, officials took down details and a sign painter painted a white number on each car windshield. The owner was handed a copy of the registration papers—all he will have to show ownership until after the war.

R. C. M. P. expected 1,500 cars would be taken into custody here from all lower mainland points. Japanese-owned cars on Vancouver Island will be taken over later at an island collection center.

R. C. M. P. said present plans call only for the storing of the Japanese property. However, it was thought possible a disposal committee might be set up to sell Japanese - owned cars, radios, cameras and other seized property, as was done in the case of Japanese-owned fishing boats which were immobilized at the start of the war.

R. C. M. P. announced that work camps to house an unlimited number of Japanese eligible for public works construction in the B. C. interior are ready for use and an order requiring all Japanese male nationals over 15 years of age in Vancouver area to report to R. C. M. P. barracks for work in the camps.

Some 400 Japanese already have been moved to the interior for work on a road linking Edmonton with Kamloops, B. C., and last week Premier Hart announced 5,000 will be needed for B. C. road projects.

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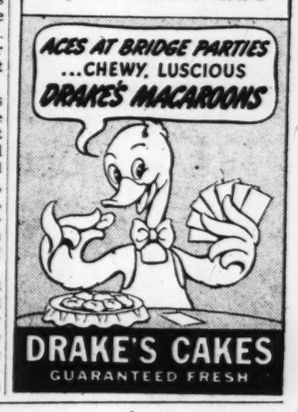

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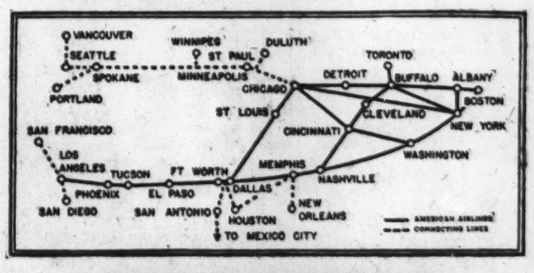

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Girl Scouts of Cambridge Join Victory Book Campaign

The Cambridge Council of Girl Scouts yesterday began a week's campaign of book collecting, to aid the city's Victory Book Campaign. Between 1,000 and 1,200 Girl Scouts from every troop in Cambridge will participate and will visit approximately every Cambridge family in an effort to gather in as many books as possible for sending to the armed forces in camps, forts, and at bases.

As each Girl Scout collects the books, she will take them to the nearest of the eight branches of the Cambridge Library, all of which are serving as collection centers in this Victory campaign.

Brownie Scouts, Intermediates, and Seniors will share alike in the task, and troop leaders all over the city met with their girls yesterday to launch the work. Announcement of the week's effort has already been made on the screen of the University Theater and from the pulpits of Cambridge churches, and it is hoped that the campaign will form a successful contribution to a week which marks the 30th anniversary of the Girl Scouts of America.

Program Committee

The Program Committee of the Cambridge Council of Girl Scouts is the particular sponsor of the campaign. Its members are Mrs. John Fowler, chairman, Mrs. Allyn Forbes, Mrs. Walter F. R. Haigh, Mrs. Fairfield Raymond, Mrs. Ralph H. Wales, Mrs. Louis Wasser, and Mrs. Arthur Musgrave, who serves in an ex officio capacity, being Commissioner of the Cambridge Council.

Many Cambridge residents are already prepared for the visit of the Scouts, with hallways stacked full of books they wish to donate. It is hoped that 4,000 books can be collected by the end of the week.

According to Miss Laura Silley, Librarian of the Cambridge Public Library, the Library has set itself a goal of 10,000 books for the forces. As yet only 6,000 have come in, and the Girl Scouts would like to be able to make up the deficiency this week.

Fiction Liked

All sorts of fiction is wanted, as well as the popular fiction magazines of what are known as the "slick" type—Red Book, Cosmopolitan, American Magazine, etc.—preferably with a 1941 or 1942 date. Stories of humor, adventure, aviation, mystery, sports are vastly popular with the men in the camps, as are historical novels and Westerns. At the same time, many of the men who have interrupted their education to enter the Army or Navy want technical and scientific books published since 1935.

Especially books now in use in law schools are in great demand. Other favorites include books commenting on current affairs, military publications, books on accounting and shorthand and business salesmanship, on mechanical drawing, photography, cartooning—in fact, there seems to be little that is not welcome, provided it is fairly up-to-date.

The girls will make their calls between the time when school is over and nightfall, and from indications the Council has had so far, Cambridge residents are ready and waiting.

Club Marking Two Occasions

The Sharon Fortnightly Club's forty-fifth anniversary of its founding coincides with its "Presidents' Day" tomorrow.

In the auditorium of Sharon High School at 2:30 p. m., Miss Florence King is presenting "The Life of Dolly Madison."

Special guests invited included Mrs. Burton Jenkins, Third District Director; Mrs. Herbert F. French, First Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, and the presidents and secretaries of neighboring clubs.

Hostesses for the occasion are Miss Mary N. Phillips, Mrs. Joseph A. Cushman, Mrs. Robert A. Stetson—all past Presidents—and Mrs. T. F. Quinn, a charter member of the club.

Refreshments are under the direction of Mrs. Chester Pineo and her committee.

'Boone Ballet' For the Children

The Wellesley Hills Woman's Club is sponsoring a performance of a "Daniel Boone Ballet" tomorrow at the Wellesley Senior High School, at 1:30 o'clock and again at 4 p. m. Edwin Strawbridge and a cast of 10 dancers are the artists, and the production is one of a series of nonprofit professional entertainments sponsored by the Club for the children of Wellesley and neighboring towns.

The school department and other community organizations of Wellesley have co-operated in the presentation of the series, in which this is the last program.

Tickets will be purchasable at the door for those from out of town, it is announced.

Sale of Malt Beverages To End 9 P. M. in Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 10 (AP)—The Vermont State Liquor Board has ordered second class licensees to halt the sale of malt beverages at 9 p. m., E. W. T., and imposed a two-cent deposit charge on all malt beverage containers except kegs. The order will be effective May 3.

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By a Staff Photographer

Cambridge Girl Scouts Aid Victory Book Campaign

With carts, bicycles and baskets they are collecting books for men in the service. Above (left to right), Joy Biddle, Patricia Wales and Beverly Garfield. Below, hurrying along with the cart (left to right), Anne Berkeley, Jean Larsen, and Helen Hickey.

Hub Organizations Group to Hear City Traffic Talk

The next meeting of the Boston City Federation of Organizations, to be held Friday, March 20, at 10:30 a. m., in the Young Women's Christian Association on Clarendon Street, will have as its subject "Municipal Affairs."

The first of the two speakers will be Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Chairman of the Transit Commission of the City of Boston and the officer in charge of this City's blackouts. Connected with Boston's transit system for over 40 years, Colonel Sullivan has served as Commissioner of Public Works and as Fire Commissioner. In 1941 he was awarded the Civic Service medal as being the outstanding public official in Metropolitan Boston. He will speak on "Metropolitan Boston's Rapid Transit System."

Charles A. Coyle, Director of Public Relations of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will be the other speaker, and his subject will be "The Proposed Central Traffic Artery."

Mrs. Felix Fort is Chairman of the program, and Mrs. C. J. Cook, President of the Federation, will preside at the business session.

Aid Group Asks For Yarn Scraps

The Children's Aid Society has asked all who can to send in scraps of knitting yarn to the Association rooms.

Girls who come to the Association's Home Library Department are anxious to knit for the Red Cross, but they first have to learn to knit. Rather than let them practice on ambitious projects like sweaters and helmets, the Association would like to provide them with which they can make simple afghan squares.

The Association's headquarters is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

BUY BONDS Buy U.S. STAMPS
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TISSUES AND TOWELS

Boston's Children Set Stamp Pace

Greater Boston school children are leading the nation in a sale of defense stamps and bonds described as "amazing" by Postmaster General Frank C. Walker.

Mr. Walker made this comment in applauding a report on the local school sales.

Data regularly received by John W. Gleavy, Acting Postmaster in Boston, and Daniel J. Daugherty, State Administrator of Defense Stamps and Bonds, indicate that the program designed to bring the vital message of defense to the youngsters has really caught on.

During the month of January, the Boston public schools sold $84,000 worth of defense stamps, Mr. Gleavy said. In Malden more than 3,200 children purchased almost $26,000 of stamps and bonds during November, December and January.

Walter Perley Hall

Walter Perley Hall of Fitchburg, Mass., retired Chief Justice of Massachusetts Superior Court who passed on today, was a member of the Commonwealth judiciary for 26 years.

Appointed to the Superior Court in 1911 by the then Gov. Eugene N. Foss, Judge Hall was named Chief Justice in 1922. From this post he retired in 1937.

A native of Manchester, N. H., young Hall moved with his parents to Worcester where he completed his secondary education before going on to Brown University. In 1890, the future jurist graduated from Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Worcester County Bar. In 1893, he married Anna Bigelow Davis. They had three sons.

He became solicitor for Clinton, then for Fitchburg, as he moved from the town to the city, serving the latter for five terms. In 1905, he was appointed assistant district attorney for Worcester County. An active member of the Republican Party, Hall served as Presidential elector for Theodore Roosevelt.

Gov. Curtis Guild appointed him to the State Railroad Commission where he served until called to the bench. Captain of the Fitchburg company of the State militia, Judge Hall was also a member of the Unitarian Church, the American and Massachusetts Bar Associations and the Boston City Club.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, March 11

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Scientific News and Talks.
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil and Brazilian Program (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Gram.
10:45 p. m.—Late News (Spanish).
11:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:15 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m. Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m. Sydney—8:25 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ10, 9.59 meg., 31.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m. GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
Guatemala—11:30 p. m.—Operatic Selections by famous singers. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—N. E. Conservatory of Music Orchestra; Francis Findlay, Conductor.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Pan Americana.
5:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.; "Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Melodic Moods.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—"It's Dance Time."
8:30 p. m.—Florence Morrison, Piano.
9:00 p. m.—Madrigal Singers of Wellesley College.
9:15 p. m.—Madrigal Singers of Wellesley College.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Donald M. Nelson.
10:30 p. m.—Ruby Newman's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—"Under Western Skies"; Music.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Navy Relief Show.
11:30 p. m.—Navy Relief Show.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc and 11.73mc-6.04mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

CCC Activity To Cease In The Bay State

Civilian Conservation Corps activity in Massachusetts will shortly come to a complete halt, due to the war situation, Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation, disclosed today.

Orders to close the camps at Nickerson State Park in Brewster and at the Savoy Mountain State Forest, the last two CCC camps in the State, have been received. The camps are to be abandoned as soon as details can be completed.

These camps are the last of 52 such camps which at one time were operated under the jurisdiction of the Conservation Department.

It is highly proper in the all-out war effort, the Commissioner stated, "that the work of the CCC should be converted to defense or eliminated completely, but the passing of the final camps in Massachusetts recalls the splendid record which has been established.

"Not only have thousands of young men received the benefit of this healthful, outdoor employment and learned at first hand the value of conserving our natural resources, but the Corps has contributed much to the general welfare of the State.

"The extensive recreational facilities which we now have on five State parks and 25 State forests and which gave enjoyment last year to more than a million people are almost wholly the result of the CCC activities. In addition to the recreational development, hundreds of miles of roads and trails have been built, thousands of acres of State forests have been cleared of worthless growth, and treated for insect pests infestation.

"We shall particularly miss the CCC during the forest fire season, as through the years they have been our 'shock troops' and have rendered valuable service not only in the actual fighting of fires, but in the removal of forest fire hazards, the construction of waterhole and similar fire-preventive measures."

Handicraft Work

The growing number of Dartmouth students turning to handicrafts in their spare time has direct relation to the war, according to Virgil Poling, director of the college's Student Workshop. This observation is made by Mr. Poling in his first year's report of Dartmouth's extra-curriculum experiment "to teach men to use their hands as well as their heads."

Vermont Plans Week in April To Further 'Victory' Gardens

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 10—A return to the "practices of our forefathers," by which the majority of families in Vermont raised their own year-around supply of fruits and vegetables, is being advocated by Gov. William H. Wills as he prepares to name an early week in April to be dedicated to the national Victory garden program.

The Governor believes that an extended garden program this coming summer would be one step in preparedness against any wartime eventuality such as a tie-up in the transportation of foodstuffs. Further, he points out, there is hardly a family in Vermont that could not find available land for garden purposes, if they do not now possess it.

The move for more and better gardens in Vermont is being given impetus in every section of the State by a special committee representing many schools, farm bureaus economic organization, and civic societies.

The objectives of the program specifically are: An adequate garden on every farm, an adequate garden for every village family, and an adequate garden for each school lunch program.

State Office Suspends

Vermont's newly instituted Office of Industrial Agent has been discontinued for the duration, Governor Wills has announced, explaining that with the lending of State Agent Lester E. Richwagen to the Federal Government for work here in the State, any continuation of the State office would be a duplication of effort.

"It was only after long deliberation that I took this step," Governor Wills declared in a statement. "I had urged the establishment of the industrial agent's office in my inaugural address and the Legislature authorized funds for the work. It was extremely fortunate that we had this office in the State as the defense program early in 1941 precipitated problems that required an immediate clearing house. It is conservative to say that many thousands of dollars of business have been brought to Vermont through the assistance of this office.

"In the nine months the industrial agent's office has operated, it has proved its value and justified its existence. It was the State liaison between war production and our State manufacturers, many of whom turned to the office for assistance."

Many manufacturers were given needed assistance in obtaining war work, the Governor said, pointing out that just recently projects upon which the industrial agent worked for several months culminated in contracts amounting to $500,000.

With such work now being handled by the War Production Board everything that was being done before is being done now under the Federal agncy.

Burlington voters by a two to one voice last week declined to approve a long-discussed plan to purchase the City properties of the Green Mountain Power Corporation for amalgamation with the Burlington Municipal Light & Power Company. The agreed upon price would have been $1,250,000 and was arrived at after months of negotiations and with the aid of a city-employed utility expert.

The plan had the approval of the Mayor and City Council and the City Light Commission as well as James Burke, father of the present municipal plant and many times Democratic Mayor of the City. Although the vote was comparatively light, the "noes" carried every ward in the City.

Francis H. King, Superintendent of the Municipal company, who has been lent to the Government for a time, declared: "I am not too disappointed. The vote clears the air. This thing has been hanging over our heads for nearly four years; now we must follow the other path and continue to build up the City plant and department."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. The programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Program

Connecticut

New London—Thursday, March 19, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.

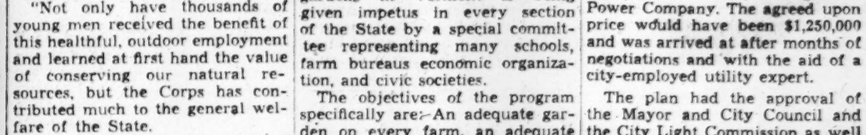
Change of Schedule

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 5:30 p. m., WCAX, 620kc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1200kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:15 News Service	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Conservatory of Music	Sports and music
3:45 Fed. Women's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Or.; F. Findlay, cond.	Sports and music
4:00 Interview	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports and music
4:15 Musical Camera	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 Musical Camera	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Matinee	"Harper House"; drama
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, cowboy songs	When a Girl Marries"	News; Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk.	"Four of Us"; music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News, Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier; Talk
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"; Sports	PM Reporter; News
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Alfredo Antonini's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen; orch.; songs	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	Alfredo Antonini's Orch.
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"What's My Name" quiz	Dance Orchestra
8:15 Hour; drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue	vocalists; chorus	program	Electric Choir
8:30 Bob Burns; guests;	Milton Berle, Shirley	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordon, Secret	Judy Garland, songs
8:45 drama; News	Ross; Bob Crosby's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	"Romance in Music"
9:00 "We, the People"	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Orchestra	Fibber McGee and	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:45 Report to the Nation	Fritz Reiner, conductor	Molly; guests	"Miss Meade's Children"	Variety Hour
10:00 Studio program	NBC Symphony Orchestra	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing	Bruins - Chicago hockey
10:15 Studio program	Fritz Reiner, conductor	soloists; orch.; guests	Donald M. Nelson	game
10:30 Public Affairs	Military Analysis of News	Red Skelton; Cass Nel-	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Bruins-Chicago game
10:45 News; Sports	"A to Z in Novelty"; Def.	son's Or.; songs; comedy	"Under Western Skies"	Five Star News
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Navy Relief Program	Dance orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	Navy Relief Program	Dance orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Postviews; "Hellsapop-	Ed Camden's Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	"Music You Want"	pin"; Interviews	Ed Camden's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1200kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	"Musical Clock"; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Bradley Kincaid	Songs; Music	News Service	
7:45 News; War Summary	News	"Good Morning"	Organ recital	
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	Eight Bells; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch; talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	The Rhythm Ramblers
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	"Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 Dramatic sketch	Shopping talk	Musical Roundup"	Treasury Star Parade	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 Betty Crocker	Clark Dennis, tenor	Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Jan Garber's Orchestra
10:15 Myrt and Marge; sk.	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian News	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk.	Kay Ivers	"Help Mate"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"String Time"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	You"; music
11:00 "Victory at Home"	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	Singing Strings
11:15 "Man I Married"	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness"	Ruth Moss Interviews	Organ; soloist
11:30 "Bright Horizons"; sk	Two Men and a Girl	"The Bartons"; sketch	Melody Strings	Fashion Talk
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Defense Saving; Talk	"David Harum" sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"; sketch	Dramatized news	Dept. of Agriculture	The Town Crier
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	Concert Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; news; comment	Radio Playhouse; drama	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	"Backfence Talking"	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"Musical Roundup"	Government Girl	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.	Contrast in Rhythm	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Religious program
1:45 "Road of Life"	War news	hold talk	Gypsy Caravan	Religious program
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Gretchen McMullen; or	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Victory program
2:15 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	The Mystery Man; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Victory program
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Jubilee Four; quartet	John Kiley, organ
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	"School of the Air"	Five Star News
3:00 David Harum; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"; sk.	"Against the Storm"	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and music
3:15 News	Honeymoon Hill; sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife; sk.	Pepper Young's Family	"Let Freedom Sing"	Sports and music
3:45 "Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Let Freedom Sing"	Sports and music
4:00 United We Stand	Arthur Tracy, songs	Backstage Wife"; sk.	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports and music
4:15 Josef Cherniavsky's	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 Musical Camera	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Harper House"; drama
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Studio Program	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Superman; sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	The Town Crier; Talk
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendevous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Roundup"	Memory Lane	Sports Roundup
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"; News	PM Reporter; News
7:30 "That Brewster	The Great Gildersleeve	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
7:45 Boy"; serial sketch	The Great Gildersleeve	Jimmie Fidler, talk	The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
8:00 "Meet Mr. Meek"	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	Adventures of the Thin	"Sing Up the News";	Deanna Durbin, Songs
8:15 sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Baritone, Organ	Irish Music
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Listener's Theater; Yale	"About Today"; WMEX
8:45 Heraholt; News	night"; dramatic sketch	House"	U. dramatic series	Drama Shop
9:00 Shirley Temple in	American Melody Hour	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15 "Junior Miss"	American Melody Hour	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album; recordings
9:30 Ransom Sherman;	Frontline Headlines	"Mr. District Attorney";	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Classical Album
9:45 comedy; music	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	dramatic sketch; orch.	"Miss Meade's Children"	George Harris's Orch.
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Network Sports	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Great Moments in	Network Sports	Musical Knowledge	"United Nations Speak"	Local sports
10:30 Music; Verdi Opera	Treasury Star Parade	Kay Kyser's College of	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Local sports
10:45 News; Sports	Income Tax Facts	Musical Knowledge	Dean Austin Pardue	Local sports
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Local sports
11:15 Weather; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; Songs	Dance Orchestra	Local sports
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Authors' Playhouse;	"Tune Up America" Dave	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	"Music You Want"	dramatizations	Rose's Orch.; Guest	Day's End; News

Pay Increases Granted Generally at Town Meetings Held in Massachusetts

Elections Held In Number Of Communities

Employees in several Greater Boston towns will be better able to cope with the rising cost of living as the result of town meeting action granting them salary increases.

At meetings last night, voters in Wellesley, Hingham, Reading, Stoneham and other communities approved salary increases for employees, some on a lump sum basis, others on a percentage of salary arrangement.

In Wakefield, however, voters resolutely turned down 5 and 10 per cent pay boost proposals. The vote was 6 to 1 against increases, for which town employees did not campaign actively.

Several elections were held in various Greater Boston towns yesterday also. In most cases incumbents were returned to office, many without any opposition.

Brief accounts of various meetings and elections follow:

Belmont

Belmont's firemen won a reduction in their work week from 84 hours to 70 when the town meeting voted 147 to 35 to grant their request despite the opposition of the Finance Committee and the Board of Selectmen. In 1941 the Legislature authorized municipalities to grant a shorter work week to firemen.

The issue was the feature of the meeting at which appropriations totalling $1,665,981 were voted. However, the firemen lost their bid for a $13,200 increase in their budget item.

The major budget items included:

Schools, $530,062; Police Department, $103,288; Fire Department, $94,795; Civilian Defense, $21,000, making a total of $50,000 for the year; Highways, $89,000; Board of Health $44,922.

Hingham

July 4th bonfires may serve as an invitation to enemy bombers to raid Massachusetts, Hingham town meeting voters decided. Therefore, they eliminated an appropriation for the traditional bonfire.

After the meeting, town officials predicted that the tax rate will jump from $24 to $26.75 because of the decrease in excise tax totals and because much of the town's land is being taken over by the Federal Government for defense projects.

Policemen and firemen were granted a 5 per cent salary increase. The Police Chief and the Secretary to the Board of Assessors received $200 increases. A total of $12,500 was voted for the civilian defense committee.

Total appropriations were $554,342.

Lynnfield

The Lynnfield town meeting voted appropriations totaling $158,000, including an item for air-raid warning devices. The major appropriations included:

Schools, $55,360; highways and bridges, $48,807; fire department, $9,010; street lights, $4,420; hydrant service, $3,225; police, $10,733; interest, $650; town debt, $5,000; old age assistance, $16,745; aid to deserving children, $1,350; welfare, $7,206.

Needham

Only 2,409 of Needham's 7,000 eligible voters went to the polls yesterday as Wendell E. Ryerson was elected to the Board of Selectmen, displacing Rodney F. Adams who had served three one-year terms. Re-elected to the Board were David Murdoch and Cyril N. Angell.

The vote was, Mr. Murdoch, 1,709; Mr. Ryerson, 1,577; Mr. Angell, 1,369, and Mr. Adams, 1,326.

Dr. Dorothea M. Willgoose was re-elected to the School Committee and John W. Laird elected. Dr. Edward O. Broderick was defeated for re-election. The vote was Dr. Willgoose, 1,531; Mr. Laird, 1,358, and Dr. Broderick, 1,214.

Among officers re-elected were: Samuel H. Wragg, Town Mederator; E. Bertha Beahnke, Town Clerk; Arnold MacIntosh, Town Treasurer and Tax Collector.

Scituate

James W. Turner, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen for more than 30 years, was defeated for re-election yesterday by Dennis H. Shea, former Town Moderator. The vote was: Mr. Shea, 934; Mr. Turner, 732, and Thomas R. Stearns, a sticker candidate, 339.

Others elected included:

Representative Nathan Tilden (R), Town Moderator; William M. Wade, Town Clerk; Miss Rose A. Smith, Town Treasurer, and Joseph R. Dillon, Tax Collector.

Stoneham

Following the State-wide trend to grant pay increases to municipal employees to meet the rising cost of living, the Stoneham town meeting granted employees paid less than $1,500 a year $100 flat increases. To those receiving $1,500 to $2,500 a year, a $50 increase was voted.

Only six of 73 articles were disposed of last night. A further meeting will be held on Monday, March 16.

Included in the budget adopted were:

General Government, $30,474; Health and Sanitation, $31,243; Fire and Police, $73,424; Charities and Soldiers' Benefits, $105,673; Highways, $61,709; School and Libraries, $179,762; Recreation and unclassified, $26,169; Water and Cemetery Departments, $20,815.

Reading

Reading town employees will enjoy 5 per cent salary increases as the result of the town meeting action last night.

Appropriations approved total $859,619. While the Finance Committee estimate that the town's tax rate will be increased from $34.80 to $35.30, other town officials hope to retain the 1941 rate through 1942.

The larger appropriations included: School, $283,810.61; highways and bridges, $167,838; fire department, $37,248; health, $12,335; street lights, $15,000; hydrant service, $5,562; police, $45,072; interest, $5,367.50; library, $9,231; charities and aid department, $114,050; town debt, $50,000; general government, $29,560; soldiers' benefits, $11,600; cemeteries, $9,800, contributory retirement system, $17,655.

Rockport

Rockport's three-man Board of Selectman was re-elected at yesterday's town election. The members are William G. Reed, Norman T. Swanson and Mrs. Jennie M. Savage. The vote was Mr. Reed, 772; Mr. Swanson, 735; Mrs. Savage, 707; Arthur G. Leman, 686, and John H. Dennie, 350.

Dr. Earl F. Green was re-elected and Richard L. Hull was elected to the School Committee.

Roy H. Lane was re-elected assesor by six votes, defeating Theodore Parady 622 to 616.

Lewis R. Poole led a six-man field for the Water and Sewer Commission post.

Wakefield

Pay increases for employees were rejected by a 6-to-1 margin in Wakefield's town meeting. The proposals called for a 10 per cent or a 5 per cent increase.

Like Stoneham, Wakefield's town meeting will be continued next Monday, inasmuch as only 6 of the 51 articles were cleared last night.

Town officials predict that if the recommendations of the Finance Committee are followed Wakefield taxpayers will find the 1942 tax rate dropping $1.40, bringing the rate to approximately $30. This figure would represent a $7 reduction in the past three years.

Appropriations voted include: School, $289,000; highways and bridges, $50,390; Fire Department, $38,365; health, $31,084; street lights, $21,600; hydrant service, $9,475; public service enterprises, $86,006; Police, $46,704; interest, $6,500; Library, $18,500; tax collector, $4,924; charities and soldiers' benefits, $162,258; town debt, $42,000.

Weymouth

Four of Weymouth's five-member Board of Selectmen were re-elected and one defeated at yesterday's election. Those re-elected wer Sandy Roulston, Chairman; Joseph A. Fern, Representative Everett F. Callahan (R), and Basil S. Warren. The defeated incumbent was George E. Lane.

The newly elected member is Harry Christsen who, a year ago, was defeated after three recounts. This year he led the nine-men field with 3,362 votes. The other votes were: Mr. Roulston, 2,959; Mr. Fern, 2,940; Mr. Warren, 2,767; Mr. Callahan, 2,535; Mr. Lane, 2,312; George Reed, 1,599; R. T. Cipullo, 757, and F. T. Hoffman, 686.

Clayton W. Nash and Harold A. Spalding were re-elected to the School Committee from a five-man field.

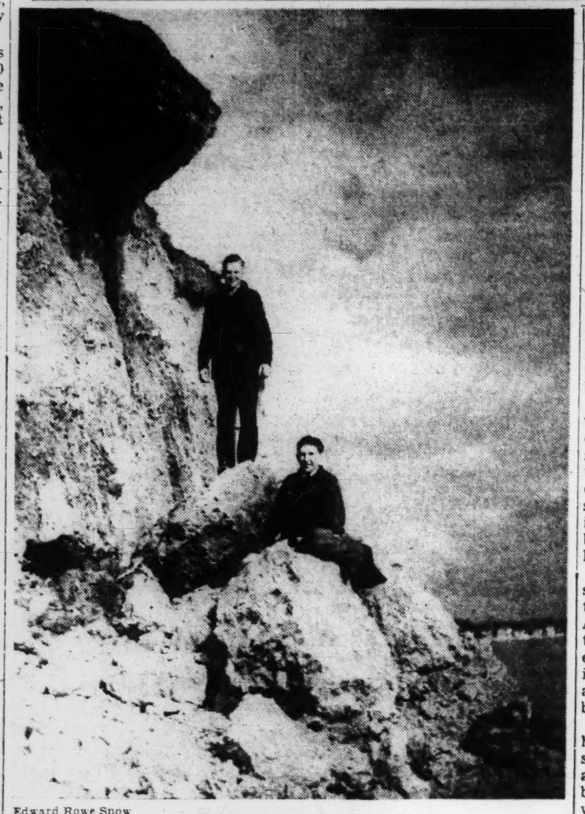
Also re-elected were Daniel L. O'Donnell, Moderator; George E. Curtin, Town Treasurer; Frank Holbrook, Tax Collector, and H. E. Bearce, Assessor.

Wellesley

With only 23 of 42 articles on the town warrant disposed of at last night's town meeting, Wellesley citizens prepared to meet again tonight to complete action.

The budget total, when action is taken on all the items, is expected to reach $1,320,000. Town officials today said they expect to make a slight reduction in the tax rate which in 1941 was $20.90.

Last night, Wellesley town employees receiving up to $1,500 a year were voted a salary increase of $150, while those paid over $1,500 but not over $2,480 are to receive $100. This pay increase is expected to cost the town $32,000 a year.



Edward Rowe Snow

Apple Island in Boston Harbor

Upper—Broken white line shows inroads on Apple Island made by erosion in past few years. The picture was taken several years ago and shows the famous old elm tree that was a landmark for mariners and yachtsmen until vandals cut it down. Lower—Effects of unusually heavy erosion at Apple Island. This developed after the ice thawed out a few weeks ago, allowing tide and current to resume their "attacks" on the sandy bluff. More than 1,000,000 cubic feet are estimated to have been eaten away during past few weeks.

Apple Island Slowly Going Into the Sea

More than 1,000,000 cubic feet of soil has been washed away from the pleasant little nine-acre Apple Island in Boston Harbor, in the past month. This has occurred since Feb. 10, when moderating temperature caused ice to start out, it was stated today by Edward Rowe Snow, of Winthrop, teacher, historian and expert authority on the islands of the harbor.

Mr. Snow, who keeps in close touch with conditions on the various islands, makes frequent inspections of them, and says that the primary cause of the heavy erosion at Apple Island is the shifting of harbor currents following the filling up of Shirley Gut between Winthrop and Deer Island.

By taking measurements at stated intervals, Mr. Snow is able to estimate the rate of erosion. As the storms eat their way into the sandy hill, great chunks of earth near the top drop off like icebergs, and those are washed away by tide and storm from the beach level.

Two of the islands in Boston harbor already have been destroyed by erosion—Nix's Mate and Bird Island—and the possibility that Apple Island might vanish recalls much of interest about that bit of land. It was once the boyhood home of Governor Hutchinson, and later was occupied by the mysterious William Marsh.

Huge Elm Is Landmark

For many years a huge elm stood on Apple Island that became a landmark for mariners and yachtsmen. After it was cut down by vandals a few years ago, a seedling from the original tree was planted. But vandals again visited the island and the young tree was found partially chopped down when visitors looked over the place recently.

Located about a mile from Governor's Island in the direction of Winthrop, Apple Island was so named by the early chart makers because its shape resembled that of an apple. Yet not a single apple has ever been grown there, historians aver. Many a sailor and summer excursionist erroneously believed that the tall tree that stood on the island for years was an apple tree, from which the island was named. But even poetry mentions the elm trees of Apple Island, as found in the works of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

History discloses that the first prominent owner of the island was Thomas Hutchinson, father of Gov. Thomas Hutchinson.

About 1760 the island was bought by James Mortimer, who erected a colonial mansion there. Eventually the mansion was closed up, and the entire property came into the hands of a Robert Wilcox of Waterford, Ireland. He, in turn, sold the property to William Marsh about 1830.

Came from England

Little was known about William Marsh, who came to a section of Quincy known as Germantown, from England with his family about 1812. Historians declare that money was sent to William Marsh at regular intervals from England, and that something developed that turned the inhabitants against the Marsh family. He was eventually requested to leave the town.

Buying a 10-ton sailboat, the family took all their worldly possessions aboard the ship and sailed around to Boston Harbor in the spring of 1814. Stopping at Hog Island, the family remained there until requested to leave. Visiting Apple Island, and finding the mansion to his liking, Mr. Marsh sought out the owner, and finally bought the island for about $500, according to historians. The mansion was burned in November of 1835. Later, the city of Boston purchased the island for $3,750, historians aver. This was about 1867.

Summer cottages were erected on the island, but were usually burned in winter months, presumably by hoodlums. The last persons to live on Apple Island are believed to be Milan R. Ober and Mrs. Ober, as late is July of 1932. In November, of that year, while the couple were on the mainland, a gale lifted their house and blew it over the cliff to the beach. They never rebuilt.

Economy Theme In N. H. Meetings

CONCORD, N. H., March 10 (AP)—Pleas for economy and elimination of nonessentials are expected to feature New Hampshire's 223 annual town meetings today.

Town officials today had an appeal from the State Tax Commission pointing out that increased Federal expenditures and demands upon citizens should be considered in town appropriation requests.

"Everything possible," the Commission said, "should be subordinated to needs of the emergency. The country as a whole has been rightfully indignant at some of the indiscriminate spending of the Federal Government. Let us not lay ourselves open to the same indictment."

Retailers to Discuss Effect of War on Food

The effect of the war on food retailing will be discussed by William Applebaum, director of Market Research, Economy Grocery Stores Corporation, at the meeting of the New England Chapter of the American Market Association, this evening at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

From 1935 to 1938 Mr. Applebaum was chief of staff, market research department, Kroger Grocery and Baking Company. He has written a number of articles.

Maine Town Elects Kin of the Roosevelts

LIMERICK, Maine, March 10 (AP)—Another Roosevelt has entered politics.

Henry Roosevelt, a cousin of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, was elected to Limerick's School Board at the annual town meeting yesterday.

Pay Boost For Boston Employees

Boston city politics felt the impact of war today from three directions as:

1. City employees received pay increases for the duration;

2. Army-Navy use of Boston property was facilitated, and

3. A street seemed likely to be named "Gen. Douglas MacArthur Avenue."

The three decisions were made by the City Council last night after an unusually long five-hour session.

Pay boosts ranging from $80 to $150 and totaling $1,202,000 were unanimously voted for approximately 12,250 employees of Boston and Suffolk County.

To Negotiate Directly

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was authorized to negotiate directly with representatives of the armed services when they desire use of Boston parks, playgrounds, and beaches for military purposes. The Council forewent its power to authorize all property transfers.

At the suggestion of Councilors James J. Goode, Jr., and Maurice H. Sullivan, the Board of Street Commissioners was requested to change the "pro-German" name of Bismark Street in Ward 18 (Mattapan) to "General Douglas MacArthur Avenue."

According to the 1941 City Directory, however, the street has already been given the quite neutral name of "Brockton Street." There is another Bismark Street in Ward 11 (Jamaica Plain) to which the Councilors may have been referring.

War's influence was seen in still another resolution, not passed, which urged Congress to confer American citizenship "at once" on all aliens who have lived in the United States for five years, or who were married in this country, or who are the parents of children born here.

"One United Land"

The resolution was submitted by Councilor Joseph Russo, who argued that such legislation would make America "one united land," and would reassure those citizens whose next-door neighbors are now aliens. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules, a body which rarely meets.

Action on salaries of municipal employees followed a special message from Mayor Tobin requesting an appropriation of $1,202,000 to cover the increases.

The Mayor's signature is now necessary before the boosts become law, but he is expected to sign the bill promptly upon returning from his current southern vacation. The increases may then be made effective retroactively to March 1.

Rumors that the Army had already decided to build barracks on Wood Island Park were voiced in the Council's Executive Session during the discussion of the army-navy land bill.

Opposition to the enabling legislation was led by Councilor Russo and colleagues Philip Austin Fish, Thomas J. Hannon, Jr., and Michael Leo Kinsella. These men expressed reluctance to sacrifice authority vested in the City Council since 1854.

Leading supporters of the move were Councilors Charles I. Taylor and Joseph M. Scannell.

Boston 'Ad' Men Hear Talk By London Lawyer

Boston businessmen today have an advantage over those of England—25 per cent of whom have gone out of retail business—in being able to foresee the sort of changes that are going to take place in the future, declared Victor Coen, London barrister, who addressed a luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler today.

During the past two and a half years, the retailers, department store managers, and wholesalers of England have seen their business dwindle away, he said, with at least a quarter of the retailers closing up shop. This dislocation of business and loss to owners of business firms has not been caused mainly by bombings, he added. It has been caused by the shrinkage of volume of ordinary peacetime business.

Businessmen of England, looking back today, can see what steps they might have taken to adjust themselves to this situation, at least in part. They did not anticipate the revolution that has taken place, he said, and as a result many were forced to give up their businesses.

Allowing for differences in circumstances and detail, the general change in American business will be along the same lines, declared Mr. Coen, as he outlined the course which businessmen will have to follow if they hope to continue to do business.

Arbitration Act Amendment Urged

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut has introduced a bill (S 2350) amending the Arbitration Act of 1925 to cover labor controversies as well as commercial disputes.

In a statement accompanying the bill, Senator Maloney said the change was in the nature of enabling legislation, that it would not compel parties to arbitrate labor controveries.

At present, he said, only written agreements to arbitrate controversies arising out of maritime transactions or commerce are subject to the United States Arbitration Act. Under the change, the act would be extended to written agreements to arbitrate any other controversy which might be subject of a civil action or proceeding between the parties in a Federal Court.

By a Staff Photographer

Harbingers of Spring

The season's first pussy willows are greeted by a winter-weary Hub girl. These catkins, which race with the robins and crocuses to herald the coming verdant season, were in abundant evidence throughout Greater Boston in the wake of the week end's record warm spell.

London Bombings Described

One out of every 15 homes in London has been hit by bombs dropped by Nazi air raiders, and one in every 100 homes has been demolished so as to make is uninhabitable, declared David M. DeBard, Vice-President of Stone and Webster Corporation, of New York, in addressing a joint alumni meeting of Worcester Polytechnic and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institutes at Northeastern University, Boston, last night.

Mr. DeBard had warm praise for public utility employees of England for their heroism in maintaining gas and electric service to 40,000,000 citizens. "Although bombs have pierced gas holders, there have been no explosions," he said. And he added that "communication systems have been strengthened by two-way radio emergency lines."

"At Coventry," he continued, "the gas works were hit four times but never ceased operating. Sand bags are a great protection," he went on, and vulnerable spots are protected by brick walls 20 inches thick."

Turning to labor conditions, Mr. DeBard declared that the majority of persons in England are now working a 60-hour week and are earning 30 per cent more wages, but that they are spending all they earn because of the high cost of living.

A single man earning $2,000 a year pays $850 of it out in taxes, he said, and a married man with the same income pays $650. He added that the British Government has promised to pay each worker after the war 20 per cent of the paid-in taxes as a safeguard against current inflation.

Howard A. Mayo, President of the Worcester Association, and H. P. LeCount, President of the Rensselaer Association, were co-chairmen. The speaker was introduced by Wellen H. Colburn, WPI, '16.

Gibbs to Lecture In Wellesley Hills

Sir Philip Gibbs, war correspondent and author, will lecture on "Britain and America in the War" under the auspices of the Wellesley Unit of the British War Relief Society of America, March 13, at 8:30 p. m., in the auditorium of the Senior High School, Rice Street, Wellesley Hills.

No admission will be charged, but there will be a silver collection taken for the aid of the Hospital for Bomb-Shocked Children maintained by the British War Relief Society of America.

Robert W. Mortimore, Vice-Chairman of the Boston Committee of the Society, will introduce the speaker.

The sponsors anticipate that the evening will be an outstanding event. Miss Mildred H. Temple, Chairman of the Wellesley Unit; Mrs. Stanley Lane, Director of the Unit's workroom, and many helpers are distributing posters and invitations.

New Trolley Cars Ordered By Elevated

With the prospect of more people waiting for streetcars than ever before, the Boston Elevated Railway has placed an order for 100 more surface cars of the new streamlined type, to cost approximately $1,750,000.

These cars will be placed in operation in the Boylston Street subway, according to a statement today by Edward Dana, President and General Manager of the Elevated, and will help "to meet the rapidly rising tide of riding upon the railway system."

They are of the new, smooth-riding type known as "President's Conference Committee" cars, now in use on the Watertown line of the Boston Elevated and in many other cities.

Mr. Dana anticipates that the facilities of the system "will be strained to the utmost to meet the impending loads." Even now, he stated, the Elevated is carrying one-half million more passengers weekly than at the same time last year, and are operating 75,000 more miles of passenger service than a year ago.

"These new cars will cost approximately $1,750,000 and are absolutely necessary to meet the rapidly increasing demands for riding developing from the national emergency," declared Mr. Dana.

"This emergency is such," he continued, "that plans for service to the public must go forward and the obligations under the Public Control Act must be carried out in meeting a probable increase of over 25 million passengers a year."

As to the need for transit vehicles nationally, Mr. Dana pointed out that both the Office of Defense Transportation and the War Production Board's transportation branch have set as tentative goals the doubling of bus and street car production in 1942 in order to handle the growing war transit loads and the increases in riding resulting from the inevitable swing away from private automobiles.

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Japanese Consolidate Conquests on Java

Continued from Page 1

Empire is in Britain and that no arrangements will be made with the Japanese Government.

The Netherlands Colonial Ministry, headed by Dr. Pieter S. Gerbrandy, Premier and Colonial Minister, is to take charge of the war effort throughout the Empire.

Meanwhile, effective work has been done by American submarines on Japan's elongated supply lines in the Western Pacific, according to a Navy report stating that a large Japanese destroyer and naval tanker have been destroyed while an aircraft carrier and three cruisers have been put out of action by torpedoes.

Burma:

British forces have abandoned the southern tip of Burma to the Japanese and have withdrawn "successfully" into Central Burma to continue their fight "side by side with our Chinese allies," official war reports said today.

Rangoon has been evacuated of military defenders but not before all dock installations, oil refineries, and other valuable equipment had been destroyed by demolition squads.

Additional destruction, planned and executed by American engineers and drillers, is proceeding at Bassein, an important port 90 miles west of Rangoon and key city of the Irrawaddy River Delta. They said the Irrawaddy oil fields would be so thoroughly destroyed the Japanese could not repair them in five years.

A British force isolated around Pegu, 40 miles north of captured Rangoon, was reported cutting its way through the Japanese toward the main body of troops which broke through the Japanese astride the Rangoon-Prome Road after "heavy fighting" and two attacks.

The withdrawal from Rangoon was stated to have been forced by the "temporary isolation of part of the force at Pegu" and by landings by the Japanese on the north shore of the Bakir River and the west bank of the Rangoon River.

A Japanese force of armored fighting vehicles infiltrated into the Pegu area, said a London commentator, adding that this was the first report of the presence of Japanese tanks in Burma.

Royal Air Force

The river landings were said to have been opposed by both Royal Air Force fighters and the 1,190-ton British sloop Hindustan.

"Latest reports indicate that during the withdrawal of our forces from Rangoon, the enemy managed to cut the Rangoon-Prome Road in the vicinity of Hmawbi, 25 miles north of Rangoon," a communiqué said. "Tanks and infantry were put into the attack. The first attack failed to dislodge the enemy, but an attack was put in later which, after hard fighting and heavy casualties on both sides, finally broke through.

"The Japanese used fighters and dive-bombers with considerable effect to assist their road-block."

The fall of Rangoon means an interruption in the shipment of United Nations war supplies and fuel to China. Engineers are already at work, however, arranging to supply Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's armies through India and whatever other channels are feasible.

Eleven miles below Rangoon, the Syriam refineries had produced hundreds of thousands of gallons of gasoline to keep Burma Road traffic humming and China's planes and motor vehicles running.

A pipe line brought crude oil to Syriam from the Irrawaddy oil fields 300 miles away. The oil fields now are within striking distance of Japanese troops.

A British Army communiqué said all industrial objectives had been demolished before Rangoon was evacuated. All dock installations, oil refineries, and machinery which could not be moved were destroyed. The RAF reported that smoke rose 15,000 feet from the Rangoon fires.

Light enemy patrols were reported active in the region of Taukkyan, a village 21 miles from Rangoon at the point where the Burma Road branches into two routes toward Mandalay, one via Pegu, the other through Prome.

Japanese patrols closing in on Rangoon wore native clothing, making it difficult to detect them among the natives, it was reported here. Japanese agents, it was said, were responsible for many of the attacks made by Burmese natives on Europeans evacuating Rangoon along the western branch of the Burma Road.

China:

A Chinese Government spokesman announced today the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, former United States Military Attaché at Peiping, as Chief of Staff in the China theater under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

He said China was sending a military mission to Washington and also announced that China and India would exchange diplomatic representatives. They will be commissioners with ministerial rank.

General Stilwell arrived in Chungking March 4 on what was announced as a special mission for President Roosevelt.

The General went into Shensi Province in 1936 to assure safety of Americans during a minor Chinese rebellion in which Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was taken prisoner by the "Young Marshal" Chang Hsueh-liang. General Stillwell was then a colonel.

President Roosevelt sent General Stillwell to China Feb. 9 to confer with General Chiang, and raised his rank to that of lieutenant general two weeks later.

Pacific Sinkings:

United States submarines steadily attacking Japan's long supply line in the Western Pacific have sunk a large destroyer and naval tanker, and put an aircraft carrier and three cruisers out of action with torpedo hits, the Navy reported.

This bag of enemy warships resulted from actions during the week ending March 6, and made up probably the most successful seven-day period for American undersea craft since the war in the Pacific began three months ago.

Naval authorities here noted especially that every ship sunk or damaged except one was a warship. The general area of the sinkings was not given, but these authorities speculated that it probably was in the vicinity of Java, where the enemy last week had concentrated his forces for the attack on that Netherlands island.

They also said that this rate of loss for the Japanese was extremely high in view of their constantly increasing problem of protecting their supply lines, which now extend 3,000 miles from Yokohama to Batavia.

No details of the submarine actions were available.

It was considered possible that some of the four vessels listed as damaged were actually sunk, but even though they were not they will be out of action for three months or more, naval experts declared.

The destroyer leader was described as an oversize destroyer which normally would head a flotilla of destroyers. It probably was a vessel of more than 2,000 tons. Size of the tanker was estimated at 12,000 to 14,000 tons, or possibly more. None of the other ships was sufficiently identified to make estimates of size possible.

The successful attacks against these six raised to 138 the total of Japanese vessels of all types sunk to date by American armed forces in the Pacific. Many of these have been attributed to United States submarines. In combat vessels the Japanese now are reported to have lost 52 sunk or damaged.

Meanwhile Japanese Imperial Headquarters declared that Japanese forces had sunk or damaged 767 enemy vessels, had captured another 134, and had destroyed 1,161 airplanes since the beginning of the war in the Pacific.

The communiqué said enemy losses in fatalities alone amounted to 79,999 up to the time Japanese forces penetrated Johore in the Malayan campaign. It also claimed 119,028 prisoners of war.

The communiqué said: "The Japanese armed forces secured the following brilliant military results:

"Aircraft shot down or destroyed on the ground totaled 1,161; captured, 21; tanks captured, 592; automobiles captured, 16,054."

Dutch East Indies:

Netherlands East Indies officials are working out plans for continuing the struggle against Japan from outside the overrun islands and aiming at recapture of lost territory, the Aneta News Agency reported today.

"New machinery" for safeguarding the interests of the Dutch East Indies and for keeping up their resistance soon will be set up in "certain parts of the world," the Agency declared.

The Netherlands Government-in-Exile in London issued a categoric statement that any arrangements toward cessation of hostilities with Japan were "out of the question," and pointed out:

"No communication exists between the Netherlands Government and the Netherlands East Indies. The enemy is, therefore, free to circulate any stories he may think useful.

"The actual military position on the islands is not known. The military commanders, including those having to operate singly, have been instructed to fight to the last. They have freedom of action where resistance would no longer serve any useful purpose.

"Whatever the outcome of the military operations in the Netherlands East Indies, the powers of the Netherlands authorities, whether military or civil, do not extend beyond arrangements regarding cessation of local military operations."

New Guinea:

The Japanese made a third landing on New Guinea today, enlarging the forces they are marshaling there for what Australians are convinced is an imminent attempt to invade their continent.

The landing was at Finschhafen, where there is a small airfield and a harbor which can accommodate moderate-sized vessels. The strength of the new landing force was not stated.

It is 60 miles west of Lae which, with Salamaua, were the sites of two previous Japanese landings.

These and repeated Japanese air bombardments of Port Moresby—another air raid there was the tenth—have banished any doubt among officials that Australia may be overlooked by the Japanese temporarily in favor of a drive into India.

Australia's Air Force, strengthened by the return from other fronts of battle-proved fliers to defend their homeland, has been ordered to take the offensive against the gathering enemy strength at the Commonwealth's doorstep.

Air Minister Arthur S. Drakeford said that some of these were commanding the RAAF and that it was using every resource at its command to strike at the springboards of invasion on New Guinea, some of them but 45 minutes by fighter plane from these shores.

All this was regarded only as a delaying action, however, as the new enemy landings and renewed air operations underlined the conviction of Australian authorities that an invasion attempt has become imminent with the fall of Java.

Philippines:

A Japanese light cruiser shelled the port of Cebu on the island of the same name in the central Philippines, the War Department reported today, but only slight damage was inflicted on the City.

Britain's War Cost Is Reported Up 2½ Times in Two Years

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—Introducing a supplementary vote of credit for £250,000,000 for war needs, Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons today that Britain's expenditures were two and a half times greater than two years ago.

"Britain's expenditures for war needs is £14,500,000 daily and the expenditure will show a further rise in the next few weeks," an official spokesman declared.

The total governmental expenditure was approximately £88,500,000 weekly from votes of credit, of which the fighting services took £68,000,000 weekly—nearly £9,750,000 each day, he said.

"We have left far behind the highest amount of expenditure in the last war and our requirements continue to increase," he said.

Kallay Is Named Premier in New Hungarian Regime

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—Budapest dispatches to Vichy said today that Nicholas Kallay, former Minister of Agriculture and a life member of the upper chamber, had formed a new Hungarian Government to succeed that of resigned Premier Count Laszlo de Bardossy.

All former Ministers held their posts, these reports said, except that no Foreign Minister was named for the time being, Mr. Kallay taking that portfolio temporarily.

Count de Bardossy resigned ostensibly for reasons of poor health but reports in Bern, Switzerland, said that his real reason was failure to gain support of all Hungarian political parties.

Takes Command in Burma

Associated Press

Lieut. Gen. H. R. L. G. Alexander

Right: Shown talking with an aide while he was commander of the First Division, British Army, during the evacuation of Dunkirk. He has replaced Lieut. Gen. T. J. Hutton in the Burma Command.

Canada Outlaws Clothing Frills As Wartime Economy Step

OTTAWA, March 10 (CP)—Sharp restrictions which will eliminate frills in men's and boys' clothing, sportswear and waterproof clothing are contained in orders made public yesterday by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

In general, specifications restrict the amount of cloth which may be used by eliminating fancy designs, patch pockets, trouser cuffs, pleats and double-breasted coats. Only one pair of trousers is allowed with each suit. The orders are explained in the preambles as "necessary to conserve materials and labor."

The orders follow similar steps announced earlier in the United States.

First of the four Canadian orders to take effect is that containing specifications which must be followed by manufacturers of sportswear after April 10.

Restrictions on men's and boys' clothing, other than made-to-measure, and waterproof clothing, are effective May 1 while specifications for made-to-measure men's and boys' clothing take effect Aug. 1.

Pleated Backs Out

Designs for men's sack coats must eliminate belted, biswings or pleated backs; patch pockets and inside bellows, vents in either the side or back, cash pockets, arm shields, real or imitation buttonholes and chain stitching on the sleeves, cuffs on sleeves, double-breasted sack coats or Tuxedo coats and buttons on the sleeves.

The coat lengths are set for various sizes.

For vests, the ban includes back straps, inside breast pockets, pencil pockets, double-breasted vests and collars.

Restrictions are applied to the length and width of trouser legs with trousers for size 32 waist not to exceed 19½ inches in width at the bottom.

Watch pockets will be missing in the cuffless trousers and with them will go such things as extension waistbands, flaps on back pockets, back or side straps, high English type backs and raised seams.

On sport jackets and tropical suits two patch pockets will be permissible.

Restrictions for boys' suits follow those governing men's designs. For some type of suits, such as high school cadet or prep suits and junior or juvenile suits, two pairs of trousers may be supplied, in long, breech or short type, but for these suits the specifications prohibit vests, golf bloomers, sport suits, and sport jackets.

Overcoat Lengths Limited

Men's overcoats, taking size 38 as a standard, must not exceed 46 inches in length, with a sweep of 56 inches for single-breasted coats and 60 inches for double-breasted types.

On the banned list for overcoats are all-round belts, cuffs and tabs on the sleeves, buttons on the sleeves, throat or collar tabs and bellows pockets and facings.

Similar restrictions are applied to spring and fall topcoats. Variations in length and sizing of all specifications are permissible only when they are necessitated by actual physical requirements of individuals.

Military and bellow patch pockets will disappear as well as collar tabs, zipper pockets, and double yokes or backs. Men's bush coats and Mackinaw coats are allowed a maximum of four pockets. Norfolk style Mackinaw coats are banned.

Girls, You're Long on Style

Continued from Page 1

United Nations and the South American Republics, and as we encounter transportation difficulties of wool and leather and flax, we must necessarily anticipate the development of shortages in the various materials used in the garment trades.

"It is our object now to start economizing in the use of materials in a modified manner in order to be able to produce more units from existing and future yardages. Furthermore, at a time when we must conserve, it would be obviously disastrous to permit the development of any radical changes in fashion that might render obsolete and therefore useless any existing clothes in women's wardrobes."

A preliminary digest of the proposed "freezing" order is scheduled to be issued in about a week. The women's clothing trade will be given a chance to familiarize itself with the changes before the order is formally promulgated.

MacArthur Fooled Germans in 1918

CHICAGO, March 10 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur fooled the Germans, too. One of his World War I feats was recalled by Lieut. Col. W. N. Hughes, Jr., retired, who was Chief of Staff of the Rainbow Division when General MacArthur was commander of that unit in France.

"Artillery fire to bracket the ranges was used in the evening by the Germans with airplane observers," Colonel Hughes related in an article in Men and Events, the Union League Club magazine. "This meant the artillery, for example, would fire at 6,000 yards and again at 5,000 and then gradually bring the points together until the target was spotted.

"General MacArthur would cause his men to show themselves to prove to the Germans that they had the correct range. Then, after dark, he would withdraw his men to a safe range behind the point. Then, when the Germans fired at the determined range, there were no Americans there."

Guerilla Band Formed in Oregon

TILLAMOOK, Ore., March 10 (AP)—A guerrilla band, 1,000 strong, organized by a blind veteran of the first World War, perfected plans today to support the Army in fighting off any invasion attempt on the Oregon coast.

Stewart Arnold, the veteran, who lost his sight but not his spirit in the first A. E. F., said 24 companies of guerillas had been formed. Only a few more are needed to complete defense plans for this rich coastal dairy community.

"We're just sort of backing up the army," Mr. Arnold explained. "This is a big country and a rough country, and we can help guard it."

They provide their own rifles and ammunition. They have no uniforms. They do no drilling. They intend to fight, as the Indians did before them, from the sandspits and cliffs along the ocean and in the timbered mountain passes leading inland.

Four retired Army majors have helped lay defense plans. Once a week the companies, organized by groups of 30 to 70 men, meet for target practice.

Jacob Jones Survivor Saved Tax Money Order

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—A water-soaked money order in payment of income tax was turned in to Collector of Internal Revenue William J. Pedrick by a survivor of the Destroyer Jacob Jones which was torpedoed and sunk off Cape May on Feb. 28.

Mr. Pedrick said the survivor, whose name was not disclosed, told him the money order, which already was made out, was virtually the only thing the man was able to same from the ship.

The income tax form was missing, but, said Mr. Pedrick: "We'll worry about the report a little later."

Army-Navy Chiefs Lean On Air Arm

Continued from Page 1

himself will be the man who must decide how this country is to win at sea and guarantee this victory.

Admiral Harold R. Stark, who was relieved of the post of Chief of Naval Operations, has been named Commander of the United States forces operating in European waters—a post which is expected to become increasingly important and significant. Admiral Stark relieves Vice Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, who will return for a brief duty tour in Washington and then take a command at sea.

The Army shift follows and implements the recent executive order of the President reorganizing the Army into air, ground, and supply commands, each with its commanding officer responsible only to Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall.

Accent on Youth

The changes brought the interesting and, to many observers, encouraging news that the great majority of the 33 new General Staff members announced by the War Department are men under 50 years of age, giving an unwonted tinge of youth to what hitherto has been a unit largely comprised of men close to the retirement age.

General McNarney, who headed the War Department Reorganization Board, is himself only 48 years of age, while Brig. Gen. Laurence S. Kuter, who will act as Deputy Chief of Staff on the Army Air Forces, is but 37. He is the youngest general in the United States Army.

Officials disclose that the "accent on youth" was a deliberate measure designed to foster boldness of concept and execution in America's war plans.

The key position accorded General McNarney in the new setup can be seen from the fact that he is to be the sole deputy to Chief of Staff General Marshall, whereas previously the Chief of Staff had three deputies. The McNarney appointment is viewed as but one of many recent assurances that the War Department is fully awake to the full role which the airplane is fitted to play in modern warfare.

As one-time head of the Navy's Air Division, Admiral King is undoubtedly the most air-minded naval officer ever to head the country's sea arm. This, combined with the unprecedented power and scope of his position, will result in a drastic increase in the emphasis upon the airplane's role at sea, it is held.

Strong Air Force

According to present indications, the United States Navy already has the strongest naval air force in the world, and within the next year or so should have a total of 18,000 planes.

The latest American successes at sea, coupled with the extensive damage already done Japanese naval and mercantile fleets, have led to a downward revision of opinion as to the sea- and battle-worthiness of enemy seacraft. Even when the results of the surprise attack upon Pearl Harbor are included, it is now apparent that the United States Navy has inflicted far greater losses of a permanent nature upon the Japanese than it has suffered.

What is more Japanese losses have been inflicted by every type of American armed force—submarines, surface craft, high-level bombing planes, dive bombers, torpedo planes, and even land-based artillery. Thus the Japanese Navy is said to have shown an all-around vulnerability which only increases the necessity for America to press home its attacks with more craft and on a larger scale.

At the same time, care is taken to point out that, while Japan has suffered heavy losses at sea, there is no reason to believe that Tokyo does not still have adequate sea power for full-scale duty in the Western Pacific, the Southwestern Pacific, and the Indian Ocean. Reduced as is Japanese sea power, it is overwhelmingly greater than any which the United Nations are now in a position to bring against it in that part of the world.

It is further stated that the Japanese losses are not a prohibitive price to pay for the conquest of all of the Netherlands East Indies, Malaya, a large part of Burma, most of the Philippines, and much of New Guinea. Nevertheless, the numerous sinkings and damagings of Japanese destroyers and cruisers already have made it markedly more difficult for Japan to raid American supply lines in the Pacific, it is said.

Vandenberg to Urge Rider Veto Power

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan told the Senate today he would ask that the President be given power to veto separate items in appropriation bills, after reading a letter from President Roosevelt supporting this system.

President Roosevelt wrote Sen. Vandenberg that while some believed a constitutional amendment was needed to give the Chief Executive authority to veto a part of an appropriation, he (Roosevelt) believed only a simple amendment to an appropriation measure was needed. In any event, the Chief Executive said such an amendment would clear the issue.

Senator Vandenberg informed the Senate that he would offer such an "item veto" amendment to the next appropriation measure before the Senate, which probably will be the annual appropriation for independent offices.

Army Shifts Personnel Into Streamlined Force

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—The War Department put its streamlined reorganization into effect yesterday, giving added importance to the Air Force and creating a more youthful General Staff reduced to a fifth of its former size.

An Air Force officer, Maj. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, was made Deputy Chief of Staff, second to Gen. George C. Marshall, who remains as chief. General McNarney was a member of the Roberts Commission which investigated the Pearl Harbor attack.

General Marshall's five assistant chiefs of staff are all from the land forces, but two of these are to be succeeded soon by air officers, the War Department announced.

Aside from General Marshall, the General Staff assignments announced were:

Deputy Chief of Staff: Maj. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Air Corps, Emporium, Pa.

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1 (Personnel): Brig. Gen. John H. Hilldring, Infantry, New York City.

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, (Military Intelligence): Brig. Gen. Raymond E. Lee, Field Artillery, Washington.

Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, (Plans and Operations): Brig. Gen. H. R. Bull, Springfield, Mass.

Acting Assistant Chief of Sta G-4, (Supply): Col. Raymond G. Moses, Engineers, Buffalo, N. Y.

Assistant Chief of Staff, War Plans Division: Brig. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Infantry, Abilene, Kan.

Secretary General Staff: Col. J. R. Dean, Infantry, San Francisco, Calif.

Assignments to the reorganized ground forces announced were:

Commander: Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Field Artillery, Verndale, Minn.

Chief of Staff: Brig. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Infantry, Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Deputy Chief of Staff: Col. Floyd L. Parks, Infantry, Greenville, S. C.

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1: Col. Alexander R. Bolling, Infantry, Philadelphia.

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2: Col. J. T. Duke, Cavalry, Morganza, Md.

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3: Col. Lloyd D. Brown, Infantry, Sharon, Ga.

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4: Col. Willard S. Paul, Infantry, Shrewsbury, Mass.

Assignments announced for the Army Air Forces were:

Commander: Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Gladwyne, Pa.

Chief of the Air Staff: Maj. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, San Francisco, Calif.

Deputy Chief of Staff: Brig. Gen. Laurence S. Kuter, Milwaukee, Wis.

Assistant Chief of Staff, A-1: Col. F. Trubee Davison, Locust Valley, N. Y., former Assistant Secretary of War for Air.

Assistant Chief of Staff, A-2: Col. Robert L. Walsh, Washington.

Assistant Chief of Staff, A-3: Col. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Brookline, Mass.

Assistant Chief of Staff, A-4: Col. Thomas J. Hanley, Jr., Coshocton, Ohio.

Assistant Chief of Staff, Plans: Lieut. Col. Howard A. Craig, Philadelphia.

Assignments announced for the headquarters personnel of the Services of Supply were:

Commander: Maj. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Engineers, Little Rock, Ark.

Operations: Brig. Gen. Leroy Lutes, Coast Artillery, Washington, D. C.

Training: Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, Infantry, Louisville, Ky.

Budget and Financial Administration: Brig. Gen. Arthur H. Carter, Washington.

Defense Aide: Brig. Gen. Henry S. Aurand, Ordnance, Shamokin, Pa.

Personnel: Col. James E. Wharton, Adjutant General's Department, Washington.

Requirements: Col. Lucius D. Clay, Engineers, Marionette, Ga.

Chief of Procurement and Distribution: Col. Charles D. Young, Washington.

Chief of Staff: Col. W. P. Styer, Engineers, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Inspection and Control: Col. Clinton F. Robinson, Engineers, Toledo, Ohio.

Administrative Assistant: Col. J. N. Dalton, Adjutant General's Department, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Public Relations and Information: Col. A. Robert Ginsburgh, Field Artillery, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

MacKeachie Shifted

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Douglas C. MacKeachie, War Production Board Purchases Director, is being transferred to the War Department in the streamlined Army setup, WPB officials disclosed today.

His new title and exact status were not disclosed, but it was stated he would be attached to the office of Maj. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Chief of Army Supply.

Deputy Purchases Director Houlder Hudgins of New York, former President of Sloane-Blabon Corporation, linoleum manufacturers, is to succeed MacKeachie for the time being. Mr. MacKeachie is a former Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company executive.

Marine Pilots Sunk Japanese Warships; Report Depicts Heroism at Wake Island

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—The Marine Corps reported that Maj. Henry T. Elrod of Thomasville, Ga., and Capt. Frank Cunningham Tharin of Washington were the aviators who sank a Japanese cruiser off Wake Island Dec. 11 before that Pacific outpost fell to the enemy.

Second Lieut. David Donald Kliewer of Wheaton, Ill., was identified as the flier who sank a Japanese submarine off Wake on Dec. 12.

The handful of Marine aviators and a defense battalion under Maj. James P. S. Devereux accounted for a total of seven attacking Japanese ships before the island finally fell.

Identification of the three pilots, the Marine Corps said, was made in additional reports on the Battle of Wake Island lately received here.

"Flying Grumman single-seated fighters," the announcement said, "Major Elrod and Captain Tharin, and two other pilots participated in the defense of Wake when a fleet of enemy cruisers, destroyers, gunboats, and transports attacked at dawn on Dec. 11. The four pilots were members of Maj. Paul A. Putnam's squadron that was reduced to a strength of but four planes in the first Japanese attack.

"The Marine pilots attacked in pairs. Major Elrod and Captain Tharin hit the cruiser with eight 100-pound bombs. The cruiser sank.

"The other two pilots, whose names were not included in the report, badly damaged another ship, which was seen to be trailing smoke as it left the area of operations. Altogether, the Marine pilots dropped 20 bombs and fired a total of 20,000 50-caliber machine-gun ammunition into the Japanese ships.

"While on a late reconnaissance patrol Dec. 12, Lieutenant Kliewer sighted a Japanese submarine about 12 miles south of Wake. He dove at it, strafing it with 50-caliber machine-gun bullets, and as he pulled out of his dive he loosed two 100-pound bombs. His bombs scored and the submarine sank immediately."

Japanese Atrocities Bared

Continued from Page 1

including some who are seriously ill, have been interned, and like the military prisoners are being given only a little rice and water and occasionally scraps of other food.

"There is some reason to believe that conditions have been slightly improved since the date on which the eyewitnesses whom I have quoted escaped, but the Japanese Government have refused their consent to a visit to Hong Kong of a representative of the protecting power and no permission has yet been granted for such a visit by a representative of the International Red Cross Committee. They have in fact announced that they require all foreign Consuls to withdraw from all territories they have invaded since the outbreak of the war. It is clear that their treatment of prisoners and civilians will not bear independent investigation.

"I have no information as to condition of our prisoners of war and civilians in Malaya. The only report available is a statement by the Japanese official news agency of March 3 stating that 77,699 Chinese have been arrested and subjected to what is described as 'a severe examination.' It is not difficult to imagine what that entails.

"I am sorry that I have had to make such a statement to the House. Two things will be clear from it, to the House, to the country and to the world. The Japanese claim that their forces are animated by a lofty code of chivalry, 'bushido,' is a nauseating hypocrisy. That is the first. The second is that the enemy must be defeated. The House will agree with me that we can best express our sympathy with the victims of these appalling outrages by redoubling our efforts to ensure his utter and overwhelming defeat."

Soldier to Worker: 'Do Not Fail Us'

DETROIT, March 10 (AP)—Army bound, Clyde Arnold urged fellow employees in a plant working on war orders to go all-out in their production effort.

In 1,000 copies of a letter which he prepared and distributed at the plant, Mr. Arnold said:

"Six months from now you may be replaced here by your sister, wife or sweetheart who will have to work harder because you failed to work now.

"We have ceased to build automobiles for profit—we are building weapons for defense. We have completely reversed our motive from one of profit to one of self-preservation. Should we not likewise have a reversal of policy in our union activities? If the union protected the worker in peacetime, should it not protect the soldier in wartime?

"If we would have brave men on the field of combat, let us be brave men now, and demand that every worker produce to the limit of his ability and his capacity.

"There is no abuse that compares with the accusation: "They failed us in our hour of need."

West Told to Watch For Hostile Aircraft

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Residents of the eight western states and Alaska have been asked by the Army to keep a sharp lookout for military aircraft, friendly or hostile, which may be forced down in the area.

"Military aircraft, friendly or hostile, which may be forced down or become involved in accidents in civilian population areas may be carrying live bombs or ammunition," headquarters of the Western Defense Command warned.

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Interview with Sir Henry Price

Sir Henry Price answers the Munition Worker

Munition Worker: I'm getting better money now than I earned in peace time. I used to buy my clothes from the Fifty Shilling Tailors—why shouldn't I go to a more expensive tailor now?

Sir Henry: It is every man's duty in these days not to spend just for the sake of spending. The point is to get sound lasting value at the lowest economical price.

Munition Worker: That's true. But your prices are up, aren't they?

Sir Henry: Yes. But I'd like you to bear this in mind; they are still the lowest prices at which good clothes can be made. That's the point.

Munition Worker: Why are you so sure about that?

Sir Henry: Because my organisation has been trained for years to produce the highest value at the lowest economical cost. That's what Rational Tailoring is and that's why today Rational Tailoring offers you the best coupon value in the country.

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Axis' Secret Arm, Speed, Disrupts Allied Strategy

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 10—The recent new arrangements for conscription of all civilians here in event of invasion underline one of the most important lessons learned from the successful Japanese invasions in the Far East—that complete preparation for all possibilities is the only defense against the Axis secret weapon—speed.

It isn't contended that the situation in Java, Singapore or Malaya is comparable to that likely to develop here if the Germans make a pounce. But the capacity to entertain false preconceptions has been common to both theaters of war, and the new regulations for mobilization of labor under penalties of 10 years imprisonment or a £500 fine, or both, postulates a shattering of two important preconceptions here.

They are the power of the home fleet to repel a seaborne invasion, and the power of the Air Force to cope with a sky onslaught.

The breakaway of the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau Feb. 12 proved both the limitations of weather-blinded defenses and the potentialities of weather-screened forces, and it illustrated the irresistible speed with which the Nazis transformed an obvious move into an undetected surprise.

The "Unexpected" Barred

The lessons of the Far East add up to the axiom that there must be no such thing as unexpected developments. For unless possibilities are accurately gauged and guarded against in advance, the defenders are bound to fall back on the policy of belated improvisation against an enemy working at top speed to a carefully plotted time chart.

Ever since Britain became strongly fortified and garrisoned after Dunkirk, it has been assumed that, though the Germans might invade Britain, they couldn't get away with it. Subsequent events have tended to consolidate this belief and add to it another—namely that the Nazis recognize that invasion cannot succeed now and have deferred plans in this connection until such time as Britain's sea communications are cut and supplies of all kinds depleted.

If such circumstances should arise it would be Singapore all over again, the result depending only on the force the Nazis brought to bear and the extent to which the British preferred to sustain losses rather than lose their liberty.

All Assumptions Gone

But just as it has been assumed that the Germans couldn't get away with an invasion of Britain today, so it was assumed that the Japanese couldn't in three months eliminate the Allies' naval superiority in Oceania and the South China seas, conquer Singapore, Malaya, nearly all the Dutch East Indies and various other key centers, and obtain tangible advancement of incredibly ambitious designs on India, Australia and Africa.

The Japanese have given hostages to fortune in a big way with widely dispersed expeditions unprecedented in military history. It isn't beyond imagination that the Germans could try parallel tactics here by the sudden seizure of Irish ports for the use of submarines and surface warships, and aircraft.

If such move came off, it could well prove disastrous to Atlantic communications, for it is no secret that the Allied maritime resources at the present time are stretched just about as far as they can reach.

Nothing Now "Fantastic"

One can imagine such attack being synchronized with an attempt to work the Japanese seablitz scheme in the Mediterranean by making a heavy bid for French and British bases in the hope of laying Egypt open to invasion and enabling the Nazis to join hands with the Japanese in the Indian Ocean.

A short while ago this might have seemed fantastic. But it doesn't any more. On the contrary, such situation is regarded as a danger that would be far easier to get into than out of.

Invasion has been made possible by the eclipse at the very start of Allied sea power, by a dearth of aircraft to oppose landings and bombings at key points which were soon turned into Japanese bases for further attack, and by the numerical inadequacy of the garrisons, coupled with lack of modern fighting material.

Britain Well Guarded

These factors do not exist in regard to the defense of Britain. Indeed the measure of these weaknesses in the Far East is to a great extent the measure of strength here, where a garrison several millions strong has been equipped for the past 18 months with vast supplies of war materials from factories here, the United States, and British Empire countries.

Since the Nazi forces for the invasion of Britain must be limited by capacity to provide and dispatch transport from their bases and get its safely to land here, it is obvious that the invaders would be outnumbered, provided British plans for concentration of strength where it would be required worked out properly, despite the intense efforts to disrupt them by bombing, infiltration, and surprise tactics generally.

After all, the Germans have bases within a few minutes flying time of their objectives, unlike the Japanese, who managed to take everyone by surprise.

The Japanese have left prodigious lines of communication behind them for the Allies to sever, but the German assault on Britain, even if it partook of some characteristics of the Japanese blitz pattern, would be by comparison an exceedingly compact and solid proposition, with short supply channels far easier to defend and harder to attack than the Japanese.

Civilian Support Essential

It is the responsibility of the naval and air force to see that this doesn't happen, but one of the lessons from the Far East is that they need a rigid background of purposeful civilians ready to do anything they are called on to do.

Such background is what the British Government is attempting to insure by the introduction announced this week end of defense regulations whereby labor of all kinds can be mobilized compulsorily in event of invasion, and all civilians not engaged on specific defense duties obliged to do any noncombatant jobs assigned to them.

This is only a part of the British plans for meeting such emergency. As Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary of the Trades Union Congress, has disclosed, plans are being set to immobilize factories, docks or railways if the need arises.

Many Services Involved

Outside the scope of the new regulation are members of the armed forces, the police, wholetime members of the Civil Defense Services, including the National Fire Service, the Observers Corps and Women's Auxiliary Services, all of which will function under their own officers in close collaboration with the chief fighting services.

A few other exemptions are to be permitted and these will be withdrawn if exempted people lose their own special jobs through enemy action. The plan becomes operative directly if any region in Britain is declared an operational area.

Russian Workers Get First-Hand War Information

Associated Press

Visit to the Front Aid Production Effort

Lieutenant General Govoroff of the Red Army, second from the left, explains the progress of the war to a group of workers representing a peoples' delegation from Uzbekistan who were visiting the front.

Bolivia Citizens Welcome Axis Break

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—The citizens of this highland republic have welcomed the break in relationships with the Axis but, at the same time, realize they cannot overcome all their wartime difficulties by the mere signing of a decree. Bolivia, with its supply of essential metals, especially tin, is an important cog in the South American economic wheel revolving ever faster for the North American war machine; but it is also a country particularly vulnerable to "fifth column" sabotage.

It should not be forgotten—and Bolivians themselves do not forget—that this was the first and only country in South America which, for a time, admittedly brief, was in for totalitarian government, with pro-German and pro-Italian leaders and advisers. Before then and for many years the army has been under a German commander in chief, in peace and war, while German capital and technical service were invested in many of the smaller mining concerns. The larger mines are Anglo-American controlled.

Numerous cases of suspected sabotage have been reported in the mines and on the railways linking these with the coast to Chilean ports whence tin and other metals are shipped to the United States. At Telemayo, a mine owned by the Aramayo combine, a worker cut an electric cable. His explanation was not deemed satisfactory. Then, at the Caracoles mine, the brakes were removed from a locomotive, which caused a loaded freight train to crash. These are two typical cases.

Agent Agitation

Farther out from La Paz, in Bolivia's low-lying but richly endowed Orient, labor trouble has been promoted by Ais agents. Even in the mining districts, where pay has moved steadily upward, there has been some artificial agitation. In old Potosi, source of the great colonial wealth of silver, a German consul was found to have stirred up strife, with a deterrent effect on general production, by encouraging provincial resistance to a central government decision.

The newspaper La Razon admitted editorially that, "in the case of Bolivia, the real danger lies in the activities of the 'fifth column,' which aims at the dislocation of Bolivia by sabotage, to prevent the working of the mines and the export of 'strategic' metals."

It is believed that, with the rupture of diplomatic and consular relationships, complemented by a full economic and financial break, Axis agents will be discouraged. There is always a lowering of morale among the organizers of sabotage when diplomatic and consular havens are withdrawn. This applies particularly to foreign residents in South America who are not likely to risk loss of property or lowered living standards.

The Axis, especially Japan, prior to notification of the break, had been threatening reprisals, but Bolivia took the situation very calmly, secure in the North American promise given at Rio de Janeiro to the Foreign Minister that cooperation would be complete if any trouble arose.

Responsibility Outlined

No special measure has been taken against Axis nationals but they have been told that their immunity depends largely on Bolivia's immunity from foreign-promoted difficulties. Gen. Enrique Peñaranda, the President of the Republic, has intimated things will not go too badly for Bolivia provided national unity is maintained and the production program is not interfered, with. Last year mineral exports were 174,000 tons, a record amount since the boom year of 1929. The value was 2,445,000,000 pesos. The Government, after paying many of its debts, had a surplus for 1941. Today, as proof of better times, it is spending money on industrial and social development, especially in the east, where it is expanding oil and rubber production. It is also counting on the American promise to readjust the price of tin in Bolivia's favor.

Another hopeful sign is the announcement of an impending agreement between the Standard Oil Company and the Government on the hotly debated nationalization decree of 1937. The company's claims, it appears, will be settled with payment of $1,000,000 and Standard will hand over to the Bolivian Government all plant and plans. Washington plays its part in the bargain by lending $5,000,000 to enable Bolivia to increase its production in this industry.

North America's greatest contribution to the organization of this country within an all-American democratic economy was when it promoted the $25,000,000 Bolivian Development Corporation, for which a $10,000,000 credit has been accorded by the Export-Import Bank. The agreement on this was signed by Sumner Welles and Dr. Eduardo Matienzo, Bolivian Foreign Minister, in Rio de Janeiro, after the Pan American Conference.

The corporation will work on a program of development reported on by North American mining, rubber, railway, highroad and agricultural experts who have recently roamed and worked all over Bolivia. An actual mission arrived in La Paz in December last, and, as the Rio agreement indicated, one of the first projects to be undertaken is the construction of a highway from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz, connecting the mining and farming regions.

Hitler Moves Forces to End Soviet Threat

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, March 10

Adolf Hitler was reported digging deep into his reserves of man power today and moving up his forces for a gigantic spring offensive from Leningrad to Rostov to smash Russia and end a growing threat to Germany proper.

Dispatches reaching London said the Germans feared that if anything went wrong around Leningrad, the Russians might smash right through the Baltic States into Germany.

Reliable London sources said confidential advices coming from so many quarters that they are "almost certainly accurate," indicate the Germans had abandoned earlier plans for a defensive war in the north and a sharp offensive in the south.

Instead, these informants said, Hitler appears to be planning a general attack because of the Russian Army's unexpected successes in the Staraya Russa area and a weakening of the Finns.

Meanwhile, Moscow dispatches said the steel ring the Russians had thrown around the trapped 16th German Army at Staraya Russa was contracting. A German prisoner was quoted as saying only 60,000 to 70,000 Germans remained in the trap of the original number estimated at 96,000. The Germans were said to be abandoning settlements within the encirclement, leaving only suicide squads.

London sources said Hitler was pouring all reserves into the Eastern Front, even stripping factories of 18-year-old youths and older men.

Contradicting the London reports of an accelerated spring offensive, a Swedish correspondent in Berlin wrote that conditions caused by early thaws made it doubtful whether the German armies could launch their drive before the end of April or May.

Russian Army troops continued to press forward against strong German resistance northwest of Moscow between Rzhev and Vyazma, the Soviet Information Bureau reported today.

No details were given regarding the new Soviet advances but a number of villages and towns were said to have been recaptured yesterday.

The Information Bureau also reported that the Russian Air Force held a marked advantage in expanding aerial warfare. The Germans were said to have lost 358 planes in the week of March 1-7, against Soviet losses of 65.

Thaw Begins

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—Russia's vast battlegrounds of snow and ice were yielding slowly to the spring thaw and mud today, and the clogging communications made it doubtful whether Hitler's armies could launch his promised offensive before the end of April or May.

Bases, Not U-Boats, Seen Greatest Danger From Nazis

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The number of Germany's submarines," declared Hitler in a recent speech to the German people, "has been enormously increased. Now Britain and the United States will see what our U-boats can achieve."

Recent sinkings along the American coast seem to carry out Hitler's words, but it must be remembered that sinkings on all other routes have considerably decreased. Moreover, in the last war, Germany boasted of having many more U-boats than it actually possessed. There is reason to suppose the same thing is happening today.

However, were the Germans able to extend advance naval and air bases closer to vital maritime routes, each submarine would become as three. Here lies the real danger.

The submarine warfare at the moment is less effective than Hitler wishes to have it believed. Last spring Nazi submarines and bombers destroyed, according to British reports, monthly almost 600,000 gross tons of British, Allied and neutral shipping. In the June-September period monthly shipping losses dwindled to less than 158,000 tons. The October total was 210,000 tons. In December, 300,000 tons of Allied and neutral shipping were destroyed, but this figure includes naval auxiliaries.

Staggering as these figures may appear, the shipping situation as a whole is better today than in 1917. World tonnage in 1939 was more than 30 per cent greater than in 1914 (69 million as compared to 49 million tons), whereas world traffic had gone down. Many of the bulky raw materials which prior to 1914 traveled over sea have been replaced by less voluminous processed or semi-processed commodities. Time required for refueling has been cut, many loading and unloading operations have been mechanized. The speed of transportation has increased.

Allied Forces Smaller Now

Allied expeditionary forces are at present numerically much smaller than in 1917-18 when armies of millions of men had to be transported and supplied, not only in France but also on many other fronts.

Contrary to the last war, when the Allies controlled the entire Mediterranean, the main supply route to Egypt has been, and still is, around the Cape, a distance of nearly 11,500 miles, farther than the voyage from Britain to New Zealand by the Panama Canal. The distance from the Canal to Australia is over 7,000 miles. From New York to Archangel is approximately 5,000 miles. These distances continue to impose a heavy strain on Allied shipping reserves despite the greater speed of transportation and the large amount of tonnage available.

Threat Less Serious

Not Hitler's submarines, but the positions occupied by the Axis along some of the principal shipping short-cuts have caused this strain. The submarine menace in itself is, at present at least, less serious than in the last war.

Shipping losses in the first part of the present war were inevitable. From the very start, Germany had planned large scale destruction of tonnage by submarines and long range bombers. It was to be the weapon by which she hoped to bring Britain to her knees.

In the last war the submarine campaign started only gradually and from much less favorable bases. This explains that the amount of Allied and neutral tonnage destroyed by enemy action from September, 1939 to September, 1941 was over three times as high as in the first two years of the last war (over 7,500,000 against 2,539,000 gross tons).

In the two worst years of the last war, however, losses were higher by about 1,000,000 tons than in the period from September, 1939 to September, 1941.

With the shipbuilding program now under way, and in the absence of any unforeseen or catastrophic disturbances, the volume of tonnage afloat by the end of 1943 should not be so far short of the tonnage which sufficed, and was indeed sometimes redundant, for the peacetime needs of world trade," according to Lord Rotherwick, President of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom.

The favorable outlook suggested by the close resemblance between the curve of sinkings in 1917 and in 1941 does not preclude the possibility that sinkings for some time will once more continue to rise. On the other hand, as the "Shipping World" puts it in a recent survey, "unless Germany acquires new bases—Dakar for instance—it is not to be expected that shipping losses will again reach the proportion of last spring, despite the extension of the war to the East. The naval situation there will not affect the strength of smaller units used for convoy protection in the Atlantic where the rapidly expanding fleet of corvettes has proved its worth."

The steadily increasing efficiency of air patrols is another factor working in the same direction.

New Strongholds the Danger

What has to be feared most is not Hitler's "enormous number of submarines," but the establishment of new Axis strongholds along the Allied maritime supply lines — off America's Atlantic coast on any one of the innumerable islands in the Caribbean Sea, along the eastern shores of the South Atlantic in the almost impregnable port of Casablanca, on the Azores, the Canary or the Cape Verde Islands, off Dakar or the Indian Ocean, in Vichy-French possessions like Madagascar and the Island of Réunion between the Cape and Suez.

There are many other possible Axis sallies toward potentially important bases. The unfortified British island of Diego Garcia, for instance, on the route from the Cape to India, with one of the finest natural harbors of the world, or the Kerguelen Island, the French "Iceland of the South," on the direct route from the Cape to Australia might become so many dangerous enemy air and naval strongholds along vital Allied supply lines. Japan's recent conquests on the Malayan Peninsula and in the Indies have made this situation even more critical. Here, in the unprotected basin of the Indian Ocean as well as on the African coast of the South Aalantic looms real danger for the Allies which can be warded off only by bold offensive action and immediate fortification of all essential key points.

Hitler's "enormous number of submarines" is just another threat aimed at the morale of this country. The dispatch of a dozen subs to America's Atlantic coast where effective protection had unfortunately not yet been organized, was a political, not a military move. It only proves what we already knew, that large modern subs are able to carry out long range operations. Even Hitler cannot increase Germany's submarine production at will.

The capacity of Nazi controlled industries is not unlimited. Repeated British bombing raids have not been entirely ineffective. Germany has lost a substantial number of skilled workers. The labor which is now "voluntarily" or compulsorily mobilized for armament and industry is far less competent than the original workers. Recent German corporation reports reveal that reduced labor efficiency and other factors are throttling the industrial output, whereas, in occupied countries, low real wages and lack of raw materials have slowed down production.

It is highly improbable that the Nazis, under these circumstances, have been able to develop mass production on the assembly line of an "enormous number" of complicated larger types of subs capable of operating effectively over large oceanic distances from their present bases along the coast of Europe.

Shipping experts are less concerned with the number of Hitler's submarines than with Axis efforts to extend their advance zones of operation to points from where their naval and air forces might deliver heavy blows to vital Allied supply lines in the seven seas. Once these points are safe in Allied hands, the chances for Hitler's submarines will be enormously reduced.

Reds Say Nazis Get Vichy Ships

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles said today he had received no official information from the U. S. envoy in Vichy tending to confirm reports that the Vichy Government has turned over numerous French warships to Germany.

Mr. Welles asserted he was not attempting to issue a sweeping denial of all reports which may have been published on the subject.

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—The Russian News Agency Tass claimed from Cairo last night that about 40 French warships still building at the time of the French armistice of June, 1940, have been handed over by the Vichy Government to Germany.

Among them, said the account from Tass' Cairo correspondent, was the Battleship Clemenceau, which was at Brest, and an 8,000-ton cruiser.

"Many" submarines also have been transferred to the Germans, it reported.

"An agreement between Vichy and the Germans for gradual transfer of a large part of the French Navy to the Germans was reached a long time ago," it said.

"Under this plan, (Admiral Jean) Darlan recently undertook to turn over to them the Battleship Dunkerque after repairs at Toulon."

[Authorized Vichy circles today denied that 40 French warships had been turned over to the Germans.]

The Germans claimed just before the French armistice that they had seized as prizes of war the incomplete French battleships Richelieu and Clemenceau at Brest.

This report later proved untrue as far as the Richelieu was concerned, that vessel having escaped to Dakar. It probably was correct on the Clemenceau, which was not near enough to completion to be moved.

The Vichy Government announced on Feb. 21 that the Dunkerque, crippled by the British at Oran in July, 1940, had reached Toulon under her own steam.

The Jean Bat and Gascogne, sister battleships of the Richelieu and Clemenceau, were under construction at St. Nazaire when France fell. Whether they were destroyed or also were seized has never been disclosed.

If seized before the armistice, they undoubtedly would be classed by the Germans as usable spoils of war; if not, they would come under the armistice terms immobilizing the French Fleet.

In January, 1940, the last time official reports were available on French naval building, it was announced that 126 warships of all classes were under construction.

Spain Lists Defense Credits

MADRID (AP) — The Spanish Government has approved extraordinary defense credits of 131,556,250 pesetas (about $10,520,000) for purchase of armaments and 200,000,000 pesetas for naval expenses.

Of the Navy credit, 188 million pesetas were set aside for development of a new building program including construction of new ships and bases and modernization of other warships.

The Spanish Foreign Ministry, meanwhile, announced it had earmarked 2,244,000 pesetas for expenses of the newly created Central Office of Protection which is charged with looking after Axis diplomatic and consular interests in American countries.

Report to President

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt received an account of conditions in Spain and a description of personalities at the head of the Spanish Government yesterday from Alexander W. Weddell, United States Ambassador to Spain.

"We didn't get much below the surface," Mr. Weddell told reporters. "But I did give him an account of my mission. He seemed interested in the personalities now to the front in Spain, and the background of the leaders, such as General Franco and the Foreign Minister."

While food conditions in Spain are not good, Mr. Weddell said, they are better than in the Nazi-occupied countries of Europe. Spaniards, he said, are "pretty well off" in the matter of clothing.

Australia Steels Itself

Continued from Page 1

ple: "Don't flap back like a jelly fish and expect others to come to your aid." This remark evidently is intended to warn the people not to rely on American aid to help defend Australia. His saying this represents a new note of self-reliance and also an awareness that America is far away and, therefore, that it is not safe to seek comfort in a future possibility when the Japanese already are pounding on Australia's northern gates.

Strong Foe Expected

Despite excellent Dutch demolition work, informed military quarters are warning against the comfortable assumption that the Japanese already have suffered heavily. The Japanese undoubtedly have picked up much equipment and resources and may actually be stronger in some respects than in the beginning of their southward march. One may indulge the hope that the Japanese have been weakened, but it is dangerously unsafe to base defense strategy on that hope.

Those whose responsibility it is here are taking the position that the war certainly can be won, but only if offensive strategy is adopted immediately and vigorously. That obviously is possible only if America will commit itself to this policy throughout the Pacific.

Australians may be able to defend themselves for a long time, but they lack sufficient man power and resources to open an offensive. That means that only prompt American action can make it possible to win the war. The question is whether America is willing and ready to take the steps and make the sacrifices which will be necessary.

One possible step which would indicate American commitment to positive strategy in the Pacific area would be the appointment of Gen. Douglas MacArthur to command the Allied forces in the Australian area. Admiration for his accomplishment in the Philippines is so high that nothing else could so hearten the people here or become such a positive assurance that America appreciates the vital importance of saving Australia.

Draft Board Moves Letter-Writer to 1A

CHICAGO, March 10 (AP)—Angelo Casairyeo's selective service board moved him up from 3-A to 1-A classification today after he wrote:

"Am writing to let you know that my family is in a better financial position than when I was classified III-A. Due to the fact that my sisters have come out of the orphanage and two of them that have come out have jobs, the last one getting a job February 16, 1942.

"Altogether they are putting into the family $30 a week which is sufficient to run the household, which means that my classification should be changed accordingly. Hoping to hear from the Local Board soon."

Mr. Casairyeo is one of six children of parents who emigrated from Italy in 1905. The father was a street cleaner until three years ago when he was forced to retire on a $10 a month pension. The mother passed on in 1932 and because there was no one to care for them, the three youngest girls were placed in an orphanage. They now are 17, 16 and 13.

Mica Output of N. C. To Be Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina has been asked by the War Productions Board to double, possibly treble, its mica output, because of curtailed imports of this important product. Already, North Carolina produces 60 per cent of the nation's output.

Gov. J. Melville Broughton, after a conference with State Geologist Jasper L. Stuckey and Director R. Bruce Etheridge of the State Department of Conservation and Development, said funds would be allocated for an immediate study to determine this State's ability to comply with the request of the WPB.

Mica is used as insulation in almost every type of electrical equipment, also in the manufacture of airplanes, automobiles and their parts. It is mined in the mountain sections of the State, and a redoubling of effort such as that asked by the WPB would afford employment for many.

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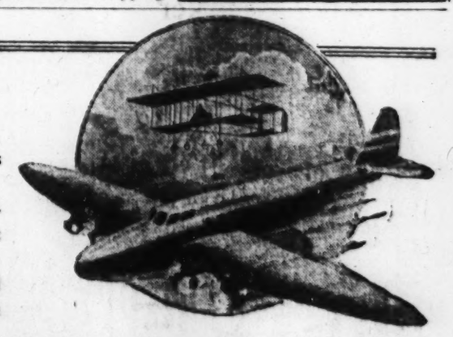

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Germans Slow Down to Oust Hitler

By Theo. von Merk
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Work more slowly so that Hitler will perish more quickly."

This, according to confidential information from inside Germany, is the slogan of a widespread German labor "slowdown" that is making Hitler's production problem more serious than ever.

The "whisper campaign," instituted by anti-Nazi elements and foreign workers drafted by the Reich, has spread rapidly in recent months.

Despite all of Hitler's efforts to prevent it, the pace of Germany's production effort has slowed perceptibly.

The Nazi Führer may have been hinting at the Reich's "slowdown" problem in a speech on Jan. 30, when he declared cryptically:

"I must urge German workers to work. I can promise you that the front will hold—if you will work."

Germany, of course, has never made any attempt to hide its urgent need of workers and, as has been pointed out frequently of late, the enormous losses of the Russian campaign have greatly expanded that need.

New Light on Shortage

Information reaching the United States from the Reich throws additional light on the critical extent of Germany's labor shortage.

For example, the German Economic General Staff has been shaken up, new labor regulations cutting deeply into public and private life have been issued, and all fairs have been called off for the duration of the war.

The latest estimates indicate that the number of foreign workers employed inside Germany now total approximately 4,000,000.

Reports from Germany indicate that 50 per cent of the persons employed in industry and agriculture are German men, the remainder women or foreigners. The largest number of foreigners are Poles, of which there are 1,000,000, including 262,000 women. Then there are reported to be 270,000 Italians, 121,000 Belgians, 100,000 Frenchmen, 93,000 Netherlanders, and large percentages of Czechoslovaks, Hungarians, and Bulgarians.

Incidentally, German newspapers declared at the end of February that 100,000 Russians had been sent to the industrial areas of the Ruhr. This is further evidence of the seriouness of the German labor need, for the Nazis would hardly risk using Soviet workers unless there was no alternative.

Jews Are Seized

The Reich's labor officials, it is reliably reported, are still picking up Jews on the streets of Germany and in the occupied countries and sending them to work camps. Poles have been treated in the same way. Czech school children have been compelled to register immediately after leaving school in order to be put to work.

In some of the occupied countries more workers have been obtained by threatening the population with starvation.

Many persons have also been obtained by the promise of two weeks vacation and a free trip home every six months for married people and every twelve months for unmarried. Good wages also have played a vital part as an inducement to go to Germany. Nazi newspapers still seek to impress people with reports on how much money foreign workers in the Reich have sent home.

The result of the Reich's policy of "slave labor" is that exhausted, undernourished, disappointed workers do not want to work well nor are they physically and psychologically able to do so. More hands are constantly required.

Guards at Skoda

In addition, sabotage is growing. In the famous Czech Skoda armament works every fifth machine has a military Nazi guard. The guards employed there would under normal conditions be enough workers to run a factory.

Sabotage also costs material and ruins finished goods, wiping out what has been accomplished in precious hours of labor.

It is hard to estimate how much damage sabotage has been causing. But official German High Command reports recently disclosed that during the last 90 days of 1941 in France alone 74 steel foundries had been sabotaged, 1,800 trucks loaded with war material destroyed, 30 ammunition dumps blown up, 184 trains derailed.

Germany's own labor reservoir apparently has been drained to the limit.

[In an article in this week's Das Reich, Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels warns the German people that man power is urgently needed and that everyone must increase his productive output if the Nazis are not to fall. "The fight itself is not confined to the front lines," Dr. Goebbels writes. "It is also behind the lines—here at home."]

In order to stem the dangerous influx of foreigners the Nazis have attempted to cut red tape and make part of their abundance of administrative officials do production work.

But they found out that they could not afford to weaken the elaborate system of patronage and bureaucracy that the regime had built up.

Graft Part of System

As was pointed out in a dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor last week patronage and bureaucracy and its attendant graft are the bulwarks of a totalitarian state.

Another factor that has complicated Germany's labor problem is the growing fear that close contact with foreign workers will "contaminate" the German laborer.

There has been considerable evidence of such "contamination" recently.

German peasants who allow prisoners of war, working on their farms, to eat with the rest of the workers, German workers who treat Russians, Poles, Czechs, etc., like equals have been threatened with severe punishment. Many of them may even have hated their "enemies" working in the same room. But then they felt pity. They did him, the member of the "inferior race," a minor favor. Later they had another talk with the man or woman, and finally they found out that those "underdogs" were not so bad after all. The number of Germans sentenced for the "crimes" of acts of kindness has been rising steadily.

The Reich and Labor

Without underestimating the military resources still at the command of Germany, current information discloses that the Reich is facing grave problems in the maintenance of its war potentials.

The growing impediment of bureaucracy and the mounting problem of oil supplies have been studied in previous articles. The dispatch today further inquires into the labor position.

Nazi War Machine Under Fire

Associated Press

Plants in France Bombed by RAF

Smoke rises from the bomb hits on the Matford plant at Poissy, eight miles west of Paris, target for another raid of the RAF in that area. The Matford plant, the British say, has been turning out 20 trucks a day for the Nazi war machine. Recent estimates place the war production in France for the use of the German forces as high as 80 per cent of all French output.

Axis Eye on Madagascar Puts Allies in New Peril

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 10—Are the Allies' continued attempts to deal with Admiral Jean Darlan, Vice-Premier at Vichy, opening the way for a "Singapore of the Atlantic"?

This question arises here as the result of renewed indications that the relations between the Vichy regime and the United Nations are now headed almost irrevocably for a final crisis.

By limiting its recognition of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French organization in regard to the Pacific, while still supporting Admiral Darlan in the Atlantic, Mediterranean and Indian Oceans, the United States is leaving unlocked several strategically vital backdoors through which the Axis can get in disastrous attacks against Britain and America.

The seriousness of this danger is shown by the fact that the Japanese are already prowling menacingly near the first of these unbarred doors: Madagascar.

Reports just received in London say that a Japanese mission has arrived in Madagascar in circumstances that point to the same sort of preliminaries which preceded the Japanese move into French Indo-China last year.

Likened to Indo-China

How these reports fit into rumors that three light French warships sailed to Madagascar from Dakar a short time ago is not yet clear. Apparently Vichy itself has become concerned over the unprotected state of Madagascar and has attempted to remedy it at the last minute.

Madagascar bears the same strategic relations to the western end of the Indian Ocean and the South Atlantic as Indo-China bore to the eastern end and to the Southwestern Pacific area as a whole.

It is if anything even more important, for it would not only provide the Japanese with a naval base from which to cut British African communications around the Cape to India and Australia, but it would also command the only remaining practical route to the Middle East and to Russia via Persia.

Finally it would serve as an air and sea base for ultimate attacks by the Axis on Africa itself.

In view of these considerations, Dakar's assurances to the State Department in Washington of Vichy's intention to defend Madagascar are not regarded as sufficient to allay growing anxiety here.

Defense Grounds Used

Vichy said the same of French Indo-China a year ago and the Japanese were given a foothold there to the tune of Vichy statements that the purpose in admitting the Japanese was to cooperate in the "defense" of Indo-China.

The situation is understood to be critical—perhaps perilously imminent.

Whether the warships alleged to have been sent there from Dakar—probably after Washington's inquiries about Madagascar—would alter the defensive status of the island isn't clear.

Yet it is obviously even more important to the United Nations for Madagascar not to fall into Axis hands than it was for the French archipelago in the Southern Pacific, where the State Department has recently recognized the rule of General de Gaulle and the Free French National Committee.

Early Showdown Seen

As in the Indian Ocean, so in the Mediterranean and Atlantic, the situation seems to be heading for an early showdown. The key to the whole of the highly strategic area embraced in France's North and West African territories is the French fleet.

Information reaching here lately indicates that Herr Hitler is stretching out his hand more insistently than ever toward this key.

There are reports today from Cairo via Russia that 40 French warships, which were not completed at the time of the armistice, have now been handed over to Germany, including the new 35,000-ton battleship, the Clemenceau.

Whether or not these reports are true—and it is hard to see how the French could prevent any vessels that were under construction in shipyards in Occupied France along the Atlantic coast from being seized by the Nazis—it is evident that the Germans are trying hard to get the Dunkirk and other French battleships in the Mediterranean. There have been persistent rumors here lately of new negotiations between Admiral Darlan and Otto Abetz, Nazi representative in Paris, having to do with the sale of certain warships to the Reich

Wedge by Technicians

Without waiting to get hold of this key to North Africa, however, Germany has already inserted its now familiar "jimmy"—infiltration of "technicians" and "tourists" as well as multiplication of the armistice commissions—in an effort to force open from within the door to Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco.

The seriousness of these impending moves is clearer now than it was before Japan's successful land, sea, and air campaigns in the Southwest Pacific.

It is apparent in retrospect how the powerless "neutral" Vichy territory or French Indo-China provided the first essential base in the line of successful steppingstones over which the Japanese have extended their conquests.

It appears to be the axiom of the new combined air, sea, and land warfare, as practiced by the Japanese, that strongholds—such as Singapore—that formerly seemed perfectly safe at a distance, become untenable as the enemy grabs and neutralizes one air base after another until he arrives within easy fighter and bomber range.

A similar prospect must now be faced at both the southeast and northwest ends of the African Continent. For in both these areas Vichy-controlled territory lies open to Axis attacks or even to occupation by Axis on Vichy invitation—perhaps as a result of Marshal Philippe Pétain's or Admiral Darlan's rage at British bombing of the Renault factories in the outskirts of Paris.

The question of what can be done about it is of course for the General Staffs to answer. But the disconcerting aspect of the picture is that there is no sign of any British or American plans to do, where Africa is concerned, what has just been done in the Southern Pacific and what might well have saved the situation in French Indo-China and the Southwestern Pacific—recognize the valuable possibilities of General De Gaulle and the Free French forces.

For General de Gaulle today more than ever represents for the French people everywhere in the colonial empire, as well as in France itself, the will of France to resist the Axis.

Vichy Compromised

The men of Vichy on the contrary have become compromised to such an extent that their only hope is wrapped up in an Axis victory. There are sound reasons for the assertion that the latent cleavage between the Vichy regime and the great bulk of the French people is steadily becoming sharper.

It is also evident that much of the little authority remaining to the Vichy régime derives from the support it gets from recognition by the United States Government.

Although predictions are difficult, opinions are gaining ground here that a definite break between Vichy and Washington is likely to be followed by such powerful passive resistance on the part of the French people as a whole that the Nazis won't be able to profit much from any increased co-operation that Admiral Darlan might promise Hitler.

Thus both positively, in view of the strategic assistance which the Free French can render to the Allies in the African area, and negatively from the viewpoint of stirring up resistance to the Nazis in France, full recognition of the Free French movement now stands out more than ever as the only practical policy for London and Washington—more especially the latter—to adopt.

Canada Votes on Conscription April 27

OTTAWA, Ont., March 10 (AP)—Canadians will vote April 27 on whether to release the Government of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King from its promise not to conscript men for overseas military service.

Date of the plebiscite was announced in the House of Commons yesterday by State Secretary Norman McLarty. It had been generally expected that the voting would be some weeks later.

The vote of Canadian soldiers at home and overseas will be taken from April 16 to April 25, excluding Sunday, April 19.

The Government announced on Jan. 22 its intention to hold a plebiscite, and the intervening weeks have been spent in threshing out the form of the question to be put to the voters.

Army of 615,000 Expected in Canada

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, March 10

Enlistments in Canada's armed forces are expected to reach a figure between 595,000 and 615,000 men this year. Defense Minister J. L. Ralston announced Feb. 10 plans to raise 172,000 to 192,000 men for the Army, Navy, and Air force in the current year. At least 100,000 of these have been sent overseas.

Under the present system the Government can conscript men for the armed forces, but overseas service is on a volunteer basis.

Quebec's Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Quebec — Noticeable signs or reorientation in Quebec's attitude over the forthcoming conscription plebiscite are visible throughout the Province, but this French-speaking "fourth of Canada" still is the area in which the major dispute persists on whether its men shall fight overseas.

There appears to be no general doubt but that Canada, as a whole, will vote to release the King Government from the pledges which now prevent overseas conscription. Thus an issue which once threatened to split the Dominion is expected to be resolved without grave political consequence.

But the extent to which Quebec casts its vote in a referendum which would free the Government to send Canadian soldiers anywhere will have a major bearing upon future political developments.

A month ago, the political experts were estimating that 70 per cent of the Province would vote to restrict conscripts to service at home. But there is current evidence that this opposition may not be so strong as was once supposed.

Shrewd Politics

It may be said, however, that the opposition elements in Quebec are politically shrewd. Just how shrewd they are may be seen in the recent Federal by-election in Quebec, in which the Province supported a candidate who favored conscription, and defeated a strong opponent of conscription.

The vote, paradoxical as it may seem, can be viewed in clear light as being no direct expression of sentiment on the subject of the plebiscite. To explain the vote properly, it must be remembered that Quebec had long strongly opposed Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader.

For the Quebecois hardly desired to see the Conservatives become a powerful factor in the government. A vote for the nationalist candidate, Paul Bouchard, while he is an opponent of the plebiscite, might have contributed to the weakening of the King Government which might have forced the Prime Minister to call for a national or union government. Such a move in turn might have allowed Mr. Meighen into the government.

Supported Government Man

As it is, the Province supported the Government's candidate, Justice Minister Louis St. Laurent, thus underlining their feeling that the best interests of their particularism would continue to be served by the present Liberal Government.

Quebecois may not like Mr. King's proposal for a plebiscite, but they continue to feel that the wisest course would be to support his Government, and leave the conscription question to be voted as a separate issue.

As for analyzing the present sentiment on the plebiscite issue, it must be realized that Quebec views cannot be lumped or collectivized anymore than can those of Ontario, where there is also strong opposition to conscription, due largely to the fact that the French-Canadian areas of Ontario hold some 200,000 former residents of Quebec.

It is not altogether possible to assess the feeling of Quebec merely on the basis of traditional anti-conscription sentiment which was voiced only too clearly during the last World War.

Quebec is only too well aware that if Mr. King is held to his pledge of no conscription, there is the likelihood that he may be forced into a position where he might resort to a general election if and when the need for sending men overseas cannot be met by voluntary enlistments. And a general election is one thing that all parties are virtually agreed upon should not be forced at this critical time.

More Moderate Stand

Another straw in the wind is seen in an editorial in the Montreal paper Le Devoir, which was the organ of Henri Bourassi, a violent nationalist, during the Quebec anticonscription fight in 1915, and which has hitherto been listed as a traditional anticonscription, nationalist paper. Le Devoir now takes a noticeably more moderate stand, arguing that "it is common sense to recognize that since we have been caught up in a tragic adventure which has degenerated into a World War, it will be best for us to come out of it well—that is to say with victory followed by a just and honest peace." Thus Le Devoir admits that this is not an imperialist war in which Canada should not be interested and that the war must be won if Canada is to guide its own future.

While this does not represent a shift in press sentiment by any means, it does indicate a definite about face in what has hitherto been considered the policy of one nationalist French-Canadian journal.

Whether this reflects a shift in the sentiment of forces which stand behind the Province's politics is not yet discernible. There has, however, been noticeable an inclination on the part of the Roman Catholic hierarchy at least to refrain from direct opposition to the plebiscite.

Cardinal's Position

There is, in the statements made by Cardinal Villeneuve, an indication of the desire to discourage rumours that the Roman Catholics in Quebec are either separatist, isolationist, or pacifist.

In his influential position the Cardinal has done much to maintain the equilibrium of the situation in the Province. His various declarations throughout the course of the war have emphasized the need of Canadian unity. And within recent months he declared that "we have not the right to wash our hands of what is happening in the rest of the world . . . " and . . . "we are obliged to fight . . . our religion, our civilization and all that is dear to us are at stake and it is against a voracious giant that we have to fight . . . to lend money is not sufficient . . . we are equally obliged to furnish men."

Yet throughout Quebec, there is always a marked difference in the political feelings of the urban districts and the more isolated areas. The extent to which French-speaking Canada will follow the leadings of a more liberal policy will to no small extent be determined along lines that mark the cleavage between town and country.

However, the current trend is carrying Quebec a long way towards seeing the issues of the war on the basis of a unity and a defense of freedom that transcends anything comparable to the grave situation which existed over the issue of conscription in 1914.

RAF Sets Fires at Essen; Guns Busy Over Dover Strait

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), March 10 (AP)—The Italian High Command announced today that British planes had attacked Athens, Capital of Axis-occupied Greece.

Two buildings were said to have been destroyed and two Greek civilians killed in the RAF attack. A single British plane dropped bombs also on the islands of Rhodes and Samos without causing damage, the High Command said.

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—RAF bombers set fires, some of them of "great size," in a heavy attack last night on the German industrial city of Essen, site of the Krupp munitions works, the Air Ministry reported today.

It was the second successive night attack on Essen.

Three British bombers were reported missing from operations which included attacks on other objectives in the war-important Ruhr Valley.

[The German High Command acknowledged that British bombers were over Western Germany last night and said that there were civilian casualties. Berlin reported only one British plane shot down.]

An intensification of daylight air operations was seen in the announcement that six German fighter planes were shot down over Northern France yesterday. Five were credited to RAF fighters and the other to a British bomber.

British heavy guns along the Dover Strait blasted at enemy targets intermittently during the night and early today.

Keeping up the assaults started by a daylight attack on the Paris region March 8 and the Krupp works at Essen the same night, RAF bombers winged over Northern France yesterday and blasted a big power and industrial plant at Mazingarbe, near Bethune.

Other British bombers struck hard at the region around Boulogne-Sur-Mer.

Four of the escorting fighters were lost in yesterday's raids and five challenging Nazi fighters were knocked down, the Air Ministry announced.

Malta Raid Repelled

VALLETTA, Malta, March 10 (AP)—RAF fighters and antiaircraft fire destroyed three German planes, probably destroyed four more and damaged 12 others in the past 24 hours, the British announced yesterday in a communiqué telling of almost incessant attacks on this island base since March 8.

"Despite the large number of combats," the communiqué said, "none of our fighters is missing.

"Attacks by the enemy March 8 and 9 were almost continuous, their tactics being a determined attempt to neutralize the island airdromes.

"Our fighters were in the air hour after hour battling against the German onsaught. AA artillery also was in action throughout the night and day."

Paris Area Toll

VICHY, Unoccupied France, March 10 (AP)—An official fatality toll of 365 persons in RAF bombing of Paris industrial suburbs March 3 was set today by the French Information Office.

Free French Smash Italians In 1,200-Mile Raid Over Desert

BRAZZAVILLE, French Equatorial Africa, March 10 (AP)—Free French forces stabbing across the sands of the great Fezzan Desert in southwest Libya have smashed four Italian outposts in operations still proceeding, Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Military Command announced here yesterday.

This 1,200-mile drive from the Lake Chad region, first announced in Cairo, March 7, is under command of Colonel le Clerc, who is duplicating a daring and highly successful desert thrust against the Fascists in adjoining Kufra region just a year ago.

The Free French announcement said that in the current campaign first contact was made with the surprised Italians on Feb. 27 and that the outposts, lying less than 500 miles south of the main Axis supply base at Tripoli, were picked off one by one in ensuing clashes.

The Italians were declared to have suffered heavy losses in men killed and taken prisoner and huge quantities of war material. The destroyed outposts were in the area about Murzuk, caravan center, which itself was heavily bombed by Free French planes.

Free French headquarters yesterday stated that on Feb. 27 "our scouts came in contact with the enemy and Italian outposts were surprised and completely captured.

"On March 3 another Italian post was taken after a fierce battle and in the face of intensive but unsuccessful opposition from German and Italian planes. We inflicted serious losses on the enemy and many prisoners, two of them officers, were captured along with considerable war material.

"Our losses were negligible.

"On March 2 our light armored columns captured and destroyed an Italian outpost. The enemy suffered losses and very heavy damage was inflicted.

"Finally, on March 4, a more important Italian outpost was taken by surprise by one of our mobile detachments.

"The Bretagne Squadron cooperated admirably and in perfect liaison throughout these operations with our mobile columns.

"Murzuk was bombarded March 3. The Italian radio itself mentions the violence of this bombardment. Crews of two planes had to make forced landings in the heart of the desert owing to a violent sandstorm, but both are safe.

"On March 5 our aircraft carried out without a single loss to themselves very comprehensive reconnaissance operations over enemy territory. Our operations are proceeding."

New Type Parachute Tested Successfully

RENO, Nevada, March 10 (AP)—Slower descent and less drifting are two virtues claimed for a new type parachute tested successfully by George Waltz, Reno parachute rigger.

The new type, utilizing a center cone to force air into the chute, was invented by Dr. Christian Wolf of Los Angeles and New York. He said it also represented an improvement over the usual type in that there is less shook when the rip cord is pulled and decreased oscillation on the way down.

An Army observer watched the test.

Serb Exiled Air Chief Visits Canada and U. S.

OTTAWA, March 10 (AP)—Yugoslav airmen, headed by their commanding officer, Col. Dragutin Savitch, are in Canada with hundreds of British and Empire fighting men.

Colonel Savitch was chief of the General Air Staff when Germany invaded his country. He is on special mission in Canada and the United States, he said, but was unable to reveal its exact nature.

Winant Reports British People Want Offensive

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—John G. Winant, American Ambassador to England, declared after a two-hour conference with President Roosevelt that United Nation reverses in the Pacific had only increased the determination of the British people, and that these people would like to see an offensive under way.

Mr. Winant, back from London for the first time since the United States went to war, predicted that the Churchill Government would remain in power, despite criticism leveled at the Prime Minister. The British trust Mr. Churchill, he said, and Mr. Churchill trusts the British people.

As for the possibility of England's opening up a second front in the European war theater, Mr. Winant offered no forecasts, remarking that military matters were not in his field.

The British, he asserted, reacted to setbacks in the Pacific "with a definite increase in efficiency, production and drive." Everybody is a part of the war machine in England, particularly since women were conscripted, he added.

In response to questions, he said that the people of Britain had confidence both in Russia and in the United States.

"They are very grateful to the Russians," the Ambassador asserted, "because of their willingness to sacrifice and their ability to meet the German machine with success."

Drive for Lifting Blackout Is Begun By London Press

LONDON, March 10 (CP Cable)—The Daily Express yesterday linked its editorial demands for an offensive spirit with a suggestion that the blackout be lifted from the streets of Britain's cities.

"The new-born spirit of attack gets a nightly douser from the safety first spirit of the blackout," the paper said. "It would not take labor from the war effort to light the streets. . . . We should get the cost of street lights back many times over in the power to fight."

The Evening Standard also asked that the blackout be lifted, on the grounds that "every hour of light will speed up production in this country." It contended the loss of industrial power because of the blackout has been at least equal to the damage the Germans could have inflicted in several heavy raids.

Lake Forest Villa Sold To Satisfy Tax Claims

WAUKEGAN, Ill., March 10 (AP)—For $75,000, the palatial 259-acre Villa Turicum in Lake Forest, former summer home of the late Edith Rockefeller McCormick, was sold for taxes today. The buyer was Richard B. Hart, real estate dealer in Lake Forest and Chicago.

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'Colonel' Cowgill's 'Engineers' Convert RCA Plants Quickly

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The War Production Board order of last month requesting the radio manufacturing industry to convert itself to war production in four months, today finds the RCA Manufacturing Company, as one instance, accomplishing great things in rearranging of departments, machines, desks, and other equipment as the plant's "engineer corps" turns the plant over to 100 per cent defense output.

The RCA "engineer corps," which is under the direction of Mike R. Cowgill, "colonel," consists of more than 300 expert carpenters, electricians, plumbers, sheet-metal workers, millwrights, painters, and other artisans.

One whole radio manufacturing section of the Camden, N. J., factory, for instance, was scheduled to be converted to war production. The maintenance crew estimated that, by working long hours overtime and exerting every effort, the job could be accomplished in a minimum of 10 days. That sounded reasonable, so they were authorized to get busy. Exactly six days later the job was done as originally planned, saving four days' production time. Superhuman effort, time-saving devices worked out on the job, and newly discovered short cuts all made the remarkable record possible.

The maintenance crew, or "engineer corps," which maintains the plant in normal times, has developel a talent for re-locating factory partitions in almost no time, putting in or bricking up windows, laying floors, changing wiring and plumbing lines, and often actually reconstructing portions of the interior of the huge Camden plant.

The department is available at any time during the day or night, including Sundays, as needed, to satisfy the urgent demands which are placed upon it.

The RCA had long contemplated conversion of the plant from a peace to a wartime basis and actually began to plan such a program in September, 1939, when war began. A complete survey of equipment, facilities and man power was made. The rapid conversion process under way is a speeding up of the original program.

Listener for China

Fancy getting paid for listening to the radio.

That is one of the most interesting of wartime radio assignments which has fallen to Dr. Charles E. Stuart of Ventura, Calif., a radio "ham" who is by profession a dentist.

The job, to which he was assigned by the Central Chinese Government in Chungking, is that of American listening post for Chinese shortwave radiocasts from China.

Dr. Stuart receives and transcribes daily the English programs emanating from XGOY and XGOX, Chinese shortwave stations in Chungking. These programs, for the most part, consist of military and general news by distinguished Chinese and foreigners, and are made primarily for use by the Chinese News Agency in New York City and by United China Relief.

Reports from Dr. Stuart determine the frequencies and times which are used by Chungking in its English language programs. At present the programs are on 11.9 and 15.2 megacycles, respectively, at 6:30 and 7 a. m. The programs are recorded on acetate instantaneous disks, and are then transcribed.

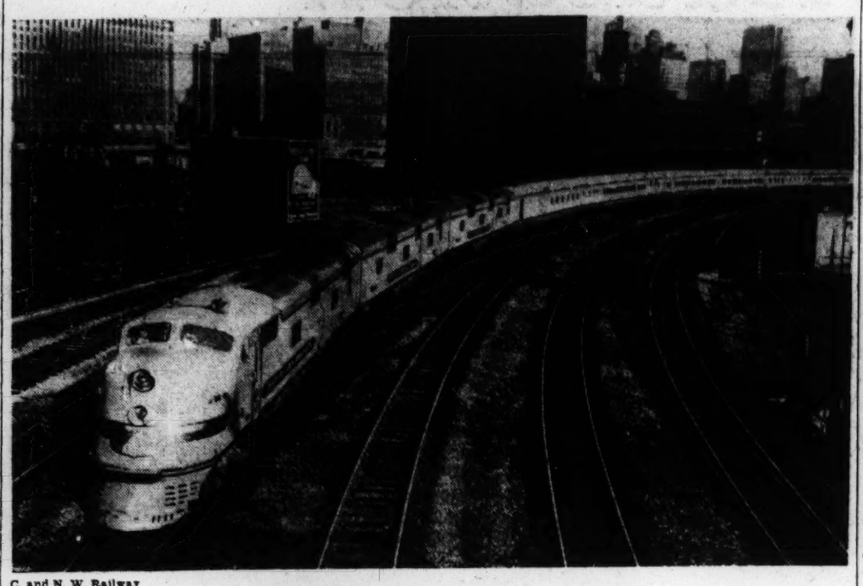
Mrs. Alicia Held aids Dr. Stuart in his unique radio job, and is probably the only secretary in the world who takes dictation from a source 7,000 miles away, reading through static and heterodyning, "fading," and "hash."

Rhombic uni-directional antennae are used by Dr. Stuart to pick up the Chungking programs. One of the antennae is a highly directive diamond rhombic with a full mile of wire in the system. This gives him great signal strength, Dr. Stuart says.

The Chungking radiocasting studio, incidentally, is located in the heart of Free China's much-bombed capital, and is constructed of huge blocks of granite four feet thick, and is bomb-proof. The transmitter is set up outside the city in a dug-out blasted from the side of the hill on which Chungking sits. Connection of the studio with the transmitter is by telephone wire.

Dr. Stuart is a notable radio "ham," having been honored just a few years ago by the Century Club—an organization of radio amateurs—for having proof of radio contact with more than 100 different countries.

'Westward Ho!'



C. and N. W. Railway

New $2,000,000 Streamliner City of Los Angeles

This luxurious train glides out of the Chicago & North Western Station in Chicago for its 39¾-hour dash to Los Angeles. One of the features of the streamliner is its club car "Hollywood," the interior of which, including the furnishings, is made entirely of plastics and other synthetic materials.

Railroads of U. S. Rising to the Emergency

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Along the Rails

The railroads, according to a recent statement by Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, are "doing splendid work" not only in handling the increased freight business but in taking adequate care of the rising number of passengers.

Little, if any, disruption has been caused in rail travel. The railroads want those vacationists who have been forced to curtail automobile touring to use their lines. Rail trips to scenic areas in both the United States and Canada are still in the offing and there is every belief among railroad officials that these will be continued in even greater variety during the peak vacation months.

Undoubtedly some inconveniences to passengers may arise. These, however, are not expected to be of major importance. A person, for example, deciding at the last minute to go on an extended trip, might not be able to get just the accommodations desired. Because of freight and troop movements a train carrying vacation passengers may well be delayed for a short period. But the railroads feel certain that everything being equal they shall be able to serve the public frequently and efficiently.

Illinois Central

In a "Declaration of Policy," J. L. Beven, President of the Illinois Central System, has stated that whatever the military may need, the railroad will perform gladly, but beyond that, it hopes to continue to provide: "For business and individuals adequate transportation, pleasant service, continued improvements, fair and reasonable rates that will stimulate commerce and yet cover costs. For our workers, reasonable wages, fair treatment, good working conditions and modern tools. For our investors, a return that will maintain credit and attract new capital, and for our friends and neighbors, performance that will command—and deserve—their continued confidence and goodwill."

Pennsy Scholarships

The Pennsylvania Railroad is offering four scholarships, covering engineering and other courses at leading colleges and universities. These scholarships will be awarded only to children of Pennsylvania Railroad employees. Three of the scholarships are available to sons of employees and the fourth to either a son or a daughter. Two of these awards are granted annually in the name of Frank Thomson, former President of the Railroad. Sons of employees are eligible and the winners will each receive sums up to $800 a year for four years in an engineering course. Another of the scholarships provides $500 a year toward study at Princeton University while the fourth scholarship gives full tuition for four years in any undergraduate department at the University of Pennsylvania. Either a son or a daughter of an employee is eligible.

New Haven Picture

Sometime this month the New Haven Railroad will release a motion picture covering all of the various activities of this road. Entitled "A Great Railroad at Work," the picture will show the importance of the New Haven to New England. Officials of the New Haven have been working on the film for several months. Other pictures which the New Haven have made include "Ski Trains of 1936," "New England Yesterday and Today," and "This Is New England." The new picture will be shown to social and educational groups, civic organizations, and church bodies.

Some Rail Climb!

Up, up, and up is the route of the 290-mile railway between Guayaquil, the port of Ecuador, and Quito, the capital city. From Guayaquil the route twists its way around Devil's nose—ascending 9,000 feet in about 50 miles. For two hours the train travels at an altitude of about 10,000 feet and twice attains a height of 11,850 feet.

Train Puffs

The Canadian Pacific Railroad carried 12,000 skiers to resorts in the Laurentian Mountains over the Feb. 28-March 1 weekend, 5,000 more than over the same period of last year. . . . Canadian National Railways' route through scenic New Brunswick is so located as to present vistas of forest lands, winding rivers, and sloping fields. . . . The Baltimore and Ohio is building 100 new cabooses of the bay window type. . . . The Union Pacific's yearly food bill amounts to $1,000,000.

Costs $365 to Find Out If Man Will Make a Pilot

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It costs the Government $365 to find out if a man will make pilot material.

That's what the Civil Aeronautics Authority pays to produce a pilot worthy of a private license, according to Charles I. Stanton, Acting Administrator.

By contrast it costs the Government $5,014 to produce a ferry pilot.

The average cost of pilot training courses is $544, Mr. Stanton disclosed, stating that a total of 106,800 courses have been given by the CAA since 1939. This sum considers all expenses, including administration of the several types of courses which have been given, reducing fliers rated from private pilots to commercial pilots qualified as flight instructors, and even pilots qualified for transocean ferrying in a post-graduate course.

Much of the CAA money has been "invested" in training instructors—taking boys who had never flown before and giving them elementary, secondary, cross-country and instructor courses to meet the need of military and civil aviation for instructors. These trainees have immediately returned "dividends" on the Government's investment in them by turning out other pilots. To make an instructor in this manner the CAA spent about $2,976.

Most of this money spent by the Government went into private hands through courses purchased by the CAA under contracts with private flying instruction schools and college and non-college centers giving ground instruction. The CAA merely supervised, set standards, and regulated.

The total of $66,000,000 appropriated by Congress for training civilian pilots includes the cost of administration.

Plastics Officials

Renewed activity in the field of moulded resin and plywood planes and components was disclosed with the appointment of Alvin P. Adams as President and Director of Duramold Aircraft Corporation, wholly owned subsidiary of the Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corp., which is engaged in important production and development work under Government contracts in this field. This news was disclosed by J. Carlton Ward, Jr., President of Fairchild.

Mr. Adams, a veteran air transport executive, left the Seaboard Airways, which has projected an Atlantic coast line. Joseph J. Mehl, who was also associated with Seaboard, was appointed assistant treasurer of Fairchild in its New York offices. Herbert V. Thaden, an aviation manufacturing executive of long experience, was appointed Vice-President of the Duramold subsidiary.

Time Saved

An example of how the Civilian Air Patrol saves time was disclosed in a courier service performed recently between Newark Airport and Mitchel Field. In co-operation with the Army under the direction of Regional Commander Gill Robb Wilson several bombers were ferried from Newark to Mitchel with only a limited number of pilots.

Each time the ferrying command pilots flew planes from New Jersey to Long Island CAP pilots ferried them back to Newark to pick up more bombers. The movement was accomplished in faster time since much time would have been consumed to make the ground trip between the two fields.

Another manner in which the CAP assists is in acting as an aide and guide to visiting military officers or CAP units. The local CAP may give the officers and pilots rides back to town, or find out whether visitors have hotel reservations and perform other associated tasks.

Training Plan Cut

The Embry-Riddle School of Aviation in Miami, Fla., by adding an hour a day to its aviation training courses, expects to cut from two to four weeks from its three-month schedule of instruction. This is in conformity with the School's pledge to keep pace with the new goal of 2,000,000 men for the Air Force.

Careful Preparation Pays

This year home gardeners will do their part by raising food in Victory gardens, and our rewards in the form of vegetables and fruits will depend on the factors that determine good gardening practices. One of the most important factors is the preparations made before seeds are sown, or plants set. This point is especially important for us who have home gardens on limited space and want to achieve a maximum production from our land. There are several points to keep in mind as we get ready for the garden season.

First, the soil must be mellow. Unless it is soft and friable, the feeding rootlets of the plants cannot extend freely in all directions. Since the average depth of loam in the United States is approximately eight inches, according to the Department of Agriculture, we should plan to plow or spade to this depth. It does little good and is likely to be harmful if we go down into the subsoil stratum and bring up clay, sand, or hardpan. This subsoil has almost no humus, and therefore can hold no moisture content. The soil must have this humus for the food elements are not available to the plants until in soluble form. That is why both humus and water are primary essentials for garden success.

The writer believes from experience that it pays to go over the garden with a spading fork and throw out weed roots. Many weeds are perennials and the only way to get rid of them is to eliminate the root clumps. One can cultivate and hoe all summer long and still not destroy the roots of these persistent garden invaders! Everything that one can do before the crops start growing means easier work during the summer.

Second, year by year according to the writer's experiments on good loam soil, he is becoming more and more convinced that broadcast fertilizing is of doubtful value for vegetables planted in rows. If rows, for example, are a foot apart for such plants as carrots, beets, spinach, lettuce, and Swiss chard, the roots get no value from the food in the middle area between the rows. If rows of corn, tomatoes and peas are two feet apart, the same condition applies with these layer growing plants. Therefore, two techniques have been worked out which seem to produce well in terms of bounteous results.

After the area is raked over (either for vegetable or flowers) the rows are lined out so that one can tell just where the seeds are to be planted or the individual plants set out. Then fertilizer is spread in a band six or eight inches wide along the rows, a pound to each 10 feet. Next, this fertilizer is worked into the soil with the hand cultivator so that soil and fertilizer are thoroughly mixed. This fertilizing should be done several days ahead of actual planting or transplanting. The other technique of feeding has to do with small, periodic fertilizations during the growing season, so that the plants will get the maximum benefit of the food.

A third point has to do with liming. The home gardener can secure an inexpensive soil-testing kit which will tell him whether or not the soil is acid, or can have samples of his soil tested at his State Agricultural Station. For most crops a neutral soil will do well; but if the soil is much on the acid side, it will pay to spread hydrated lime, and rake or cultivate into the seed bed.

Fourth, part of our garden preparation has to do with the quality of the seeds and plants we purchase. Many gardeners suffer disappointments because they try to economize unwisely in this matter. It is much better business to spend a dollar or two more and deal with an organization that has built a reputation for quality. In this connection it should be said that a reasonable supply of really good garden tools is a wise preparation for the season's work.

Last of all, this year as never before, part of our before-season work should be the making of careful plans. Most of us have just so much ground area with which to work. It is fun and good business to sit down with paper and pencil and make our plans as to how the space can best be used. Keep in mind the size of the plants, the spacing of rows, necessary walks and paths, and the area where one expects to grow the running vines: cucumbers, melons and squashes. Everything we can do ahead of time makes for both profit and pleasure when the growing season arrives. H. S. P.

A Tuesday Feature

War Resources Council Organized

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 10 (AP)—Leaders of nine Federal agencies acted today to shortcut the road to victory.

Twenty key men of Department of Interior agencies operating in the critical western defense area met at the call of R. H. Rutledge, director of the grazing service, and organized the Western War Resources Council as a clearing house of facts, skills, equipment and manpower.

Mr. Rutledge, who was named chairman, announced the Council's goal as the elimination of red tape in placing the technical background and production facilities of the Interior Department at the disposal of military or civilian groups engaged in war efforts in the ten western states.

Agencies co-operating include the Grazing Service, the National Park Service, the General Land Office, the Indian Service, the Geological Survey, the Mines Bureau, the Reclamation Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bituminous Coal Division, all represented by their Salt Lake City field men.

Each has extensive operations in the west, Mr. Rutledge pointed out, and each can contribute to a reservoir of information on such developed and undeveloped resources as minerals, oil, power, fuel, food, land, water and timber.

South Polar Isle Feels War Effect

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, March 10 (AP)—A bleak, deserted island near the South Pole, whose single claim to civilization was a Norwegian-owned fish oil warehouse, has somehow become entangled in the war, a correspondent for the newspaper Critica reports.

The correspondent at Ushuala, Argentina's southernmost town, reported that Argentine sailors landing on the wind-swept island found the warehouse had been systematically destroyed by dynamite.

That the warehouse was deliberately destroyed, the correspondent took for granted. There was speculation, he said, as to whether the building had been destroyed by Norwegians acting under German orders or by Norwegians acting in collaboration with the United Nations.

Tulsa Voters to Bring Rubber or Metal to Polls

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Tulsa's voters will be asked to do more than just vote at the primary election, March 17.

Arthur Lewis, Director of the Tulsa Institute of Governmental Research, proposed to Mayor C. H. Veale that each voter bring a piece of metal or rubber to contribute to national defense. The Mayor agreed to the plan.

Congress Gets No Pensions; Law Is Signed

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt has signed a bill repealing the controversial legislation providing pensions for members of Congress.

The repealer was an amendment to an Army and Navy pay increase measure. The Law provides for pay boosts of 20 per cent for enlisted men serving in foreign countries, the Philippines, Hawaii and Midway. Officers serving similarly will receive 10 per cent increases.

The new Act provides also for continuing pay for persons reported missing while on active foreign military duty and for those captured by an enemy or interned in a neutral country. Regular allotments to dependents of such persons will be continued while they are missing.

The Law authorized an $8,000,000 appropriation for construction of a new lock at St. Mary's Falls Canal, Michigan. The lock will be about 800 feet long, 80 feet wide and 30 feet deep.

Women Workers Get Bigger Share Of Federal Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—The proportion of women employees in the Government increased from 14.9 per cent in 1923 to 18.8 per cent in 1939, a Women's Bureau study by Rachel Fesler Nyswander and Janet M. Hooks, discloses.

The increase was due chiefly to the larger number of women employed outside the District of Columbia, rather than to an influx of women into jobs at headquarters. In 1923, women comprised 41.4 per cent of all Government employees in Washington, the Women's Bureau study shows. In 1939, this proportion was 40 per cent.

Outside the District, women constituted 11.2 per cent of the total in 1923 and 15.5 per cent of that in 1939.

The far-reaching social programs, developed by the Federal Government are credited with the employment of more women. "More women," says the study, "are at work as statisticians, accountants, social welfare workers, specialists in job placement or in occupational classification, laboratory technicians, research economists, legal advisers, labor-law inspectors, and so forth.

"More of them than formerly, though naturally a minority of all the women in the service, are in higher-paid positions," it adds.

Detailed instructions on "how to qualify for a Government job," are included in the report.

Midwest Dairymen Fight Unionization

CHICAGO, March 10 (AP)—Farm organizations in the Middle Western dairylands voiced opposition today to the Congress of Industrial Organizations campaign to unionize the nation's 3,500,000 dairy farmers.

In one of the first official responses to the campaign, Arthur H. Lauterbach, General Manager of the Pure Milk Association, a marketing co-operative of 12,000 dairy farmers in Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, declared there was no common ground for labor and farmers in the same organization.

The Executive Committee of the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture, representing 38 organizations and 85,000 families in the nation's leading dairy State, termed the organizing drive selfish in purpose and based on a desire for "predatory power."

John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers' affiliate, the United Dairy Farmers, carried the membership drive recently to the Middle West and New England. The union claims more than 27,000 members in New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Michigan.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, March 10, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Even the Small Country College Has Enlisted 'All-Out' For the Duration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Williamstown, Mass.

This is the story of how one college—a small college far from the scene of military operation—is changing its program and its way of life to meet the demands of total war.

The college is Williams, located in the lovely Berkshire Hills in western Massachusetts. It is a small, Liberal Arts institution, with 800 students and a faculty of 100.

Today Williams is making every effort to fit its program in with the needs of a nation at war. The changes cover almost every phase of college life—the curriculum, athletics, student activities, social activities, working hours. Williams, like other institutions throughout the world, has "enlisted" for the duration.

The task of "educational mobilization" was perhaps easier at Williams than at some other colleges because the student body, led by a faculty awake to international affairs, had become well aware of the approaching crisis. Indeed, several professors, including President James P. Baxter, 3rd, had gone to Washington some time before the outbreak of war. It was not surprising, then, that student polls conducted throughout the Northeast showed Williams undergraduates to be the most interventionist student body in the Northeast.

Shortened, Condensed

The college administration saw that the first job was to co-ordinate its program with the needs of the armed services, since many future officers and men were sure to be recruited from the colleges. Consequently, in line with other colleges, Williams is accelerating its second semester, so that students will be through their work a month earlier. More classes will be taught each week, and the spring vacation will be abolished.

This summer, for the first time in its history, the college will offer regular courses, which will be required of the three upper classes and open to freshmen. None of these changes will involve any lowering of educational standards. The students will simply take more classes each week.

In order to meet the stiffer requirements, the undergraduates have made plans to reduce extra-curricular activities. Some activities, like the student dance band, are being dropped entirely. Others, like debating and musical activities, are being sharply curtailed. The college theater has changed its program radically from two or three full-time plays to one or two community variety shows, with the emphasis on entertainment rather than art. Journalism, too, faces retrenchment. The undergraduate newspaper will come out once a week instead of twice, and the two magazines on the campus will soon be merged.

Ship Navigation And Radio Work

If this curtailed extra-curricular program leaves students with time on their hands, other activities more directly connected with the war effort will make up for it. The college has established for the second semester a number of technical courses which will equip future soldiers and sailors with valuable skills and knowledge. Among these are a course in ship navigation and one in advanced radio work. These are supplemented by a voluntary course set up last fall which trains men in machine-shop practice. Since this is a battle of production, college authorities felt that to teach such skills would be a contribution to defense.

The alumni were highly enthusiastic about the idea, donating $800 worth of machinery and textbooks. The undergraduates themselves set up another voluntary course—a ground course in flying, which numbers over 100 potential flyers from Williams and from Bennington, the nearby college for women.

"Buy bonds," the Government urges, and the students are assuming this responsibility too. An undergraduate committee has asked all fraternities to cut down on frills and trimmings and put the money saved into bonds. Many of the social organizations have cut out desserts at luncheon, parties, midnight snacks, and other luxuries. The curtailment of outside activities also has enabled the students to put $5000 directly into bonds. Closely allied with this work is a campaign to prevent waste.

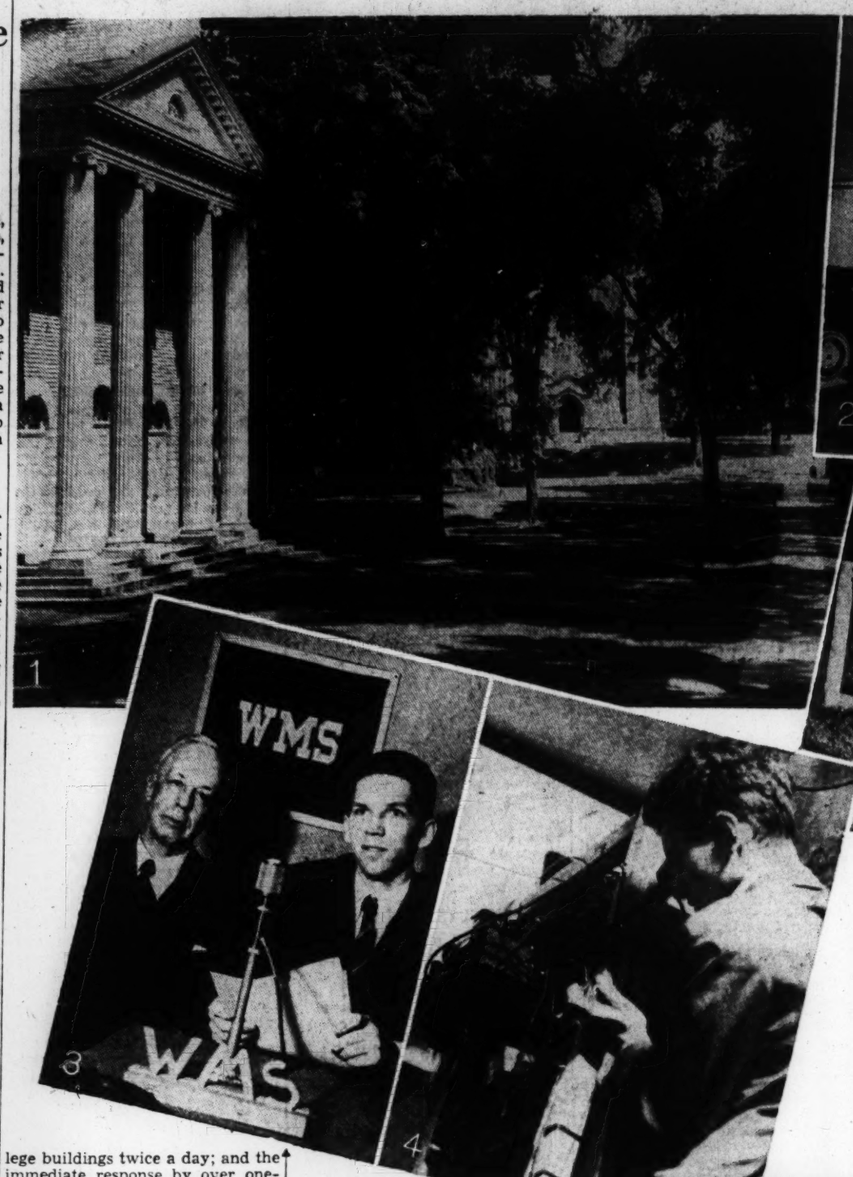
These are only the most important of the efforts at Williams to help win the war. Many others could be mentioned, such as the agency set up by freshmen which distributes news bulletins to college buildings twice a day; and the immediate response by over one-fourth of the student body to a request for volunteers on air-raid precaution work; and the course in Japanese that will soon be taught by a faculty member who happened to study the language at Harvard a few years ago—before the acute need for reliable interpreters.

Some of these activities are important, others almost trivial, but—when multiplied by similar work at other colleges throughout the country—they should prove a real contribution to the nation's part in the war.

Basic in the whole program at Williams and other colleges is the conviction that in these days more than any other time the value of a college education must not be lowered. This was the keynote of a recent talk by President Baxter in the college chapel.

"Finishing college is not as dramatic as dive-bombing," he said, "but our generation has two jobs—winning the waf and winning the peace.

"Keen and informed minds," he continued, "are needed to win both."



(1) Old Chapel and the Green, Williams College. (2) Williams students set up news center to distribute spot war news to campus buildings. (3) Radio plays an ever-increasing part in student activities. (4) There will be more of this: Williams student assembles radio transmitter in defense course recently established here. (5) And there will be less of this. (6) Student peers toward "bomber" as college building undergoes a mock air raid.

'A Gentleman and a Scholar'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A well written autobiography of a person one soon finds oneself wishing one knew or had known, seems to me the cream of reading privileges. "Warming Both Hands," the autobiography of Henry Rushton Fairclough (Stanford University Press, Stanford University, Calif., $3.75); and Humphrey Milford (Oxford University Press, London) is the record of the rich, joyous, and useful life of a gentleman and a scholar. Its 615 large pages held us enthralled. Those who enjoy the academic atmosphere and the friendship of scholars; those who are themselves in love with learning, will, we think, find much in this book to delight and nourish the heart and mind.

Dr. Fairclough was one of a pioneer faculty brought together by Dr. Jordan in the early days of Stanford. A Canadian, he came from the University of Toronto as Professor of Greek and Latin, and had a long career there. His love of teaching, his interest in students, his enjoyment of his colleagues, and his deep enthusiasm for scholarly pursuits, make unfailingly good reading. The life of "the typical professor" this is not; Dr. Fairclough was highly gifted, and evidently a most unusual man, who became recognized as an eminent Classical scholar, yet who at all times had the deep humility of the thinker and lived a full, active life in many fields.

In the light of the present war one finds his war work for the American Red Cross in Europe of great interest. In Switzerland he had charge of Belgian and American relief, was the only American who accompanied 700 Belgian children to their homeland in 1918. He also supervised relief work in Montenegro and became familiar with wartime conditions in Albania, Serbia, and Rumania. He was decorated by Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro.

Several long stays abroad, including delightful walking trips and meetings with distinguished friends, are recorded as part of his experience as Annual Professor and Acting Director of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome. His activities as Visiting Professor on the faculties of several American universities including Harvard, Columbia, and Wisconsin, and his long association with Johns Hopkins through Professor Greenough, the Latin scholar, bring to the reader many intimate glimpses of university life from the faculty viewpoint.

But most of all, aside from the joy of knowing the inner thoughts of so charming "a gentleman and a scholar," Dr. Fairclough's honest, deeply sincere setting down of his full and fascinating life meant most to this writer for his pure love of Greek. Interest in Greek studies in the United States had already begun to wane when Dr. Fairclough went to Stanford, leaving him in something of the position of a man with a beached boat as the tide goes out. Yet, although he had to develop his Latin studies the more, and indeed became a foremost Vergilian scholar, Greek remained his love—and how he does share it! His enthusiasm for Greek life and literature, which later, when opportunity offered, was widened to include archaeological studies of ancient civilizations, was for this reader one of the most enriching veins running through the book.

M. J. T.

Basic English Edition For British India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

An interesting war development of Basic English in India is the Basic edition of the monthly publication by The Times of "The War in Pictures." This paper is sponsored by the Commonwealth Victory Committee and goes to places such as remote tea gardens, where no other papers appear. Although available in various Indian dialects, the Basic English edition alone has a circulation of 200,000.

Reading for Adventure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Filey, Yorkshire

Have you ever noticed after your attention has been drawn to some unfamiliar fact, how frequently you seem to meet the same fact again? A center of association has been formed round which other associations rapidly accumulate. One of the chief functions of education is to develop as many as possible of these "live spots,"—these centers of association. John Livingston Lowes has written:

"I cannot lay too strong an emphasis upon the sort of pleasure which results from the constant recognition in what one reads of things which link themselves, often in endlessly suggestive fashion, with things one has already read, till old friends with new faces meet us at every turn, and flash sudden light, and waken new associations and quicken a zest for fresh adventures. . . . For there are few joys in reading like the joy of the chase. And the joy of the chase comes largely through the action of these centers of association."

Of course, all must form such associations for themselves, but the teacher can do much by encouragement. Suppose, for instance, she has some naturalists in her class—people, perhaps, whose hearts are not in the schoolroom at all, but away out in the sunshine with the bees and the clover. Why not send them hunting for flowers through the pages of the classics? There will be the charm of diversity, for no two blossoms are ever quite alike in the Parnassian fields. Take the daffodil, for instance. Wordsworth regards it as a lively, sociable flower:

A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company!

And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

But to Shakespeare it is an intrepid pioneer:

Daffodils,
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty.

The daisy, Chaucer's "floure of all flouris," holds high place in the poets' flora.

The daisy stars, whose firmament is green. (Hood.)
The constellated flowers that never set. (Shelley.)

Burns ignores these stellar associations and plants his daisy firmly in the ground.

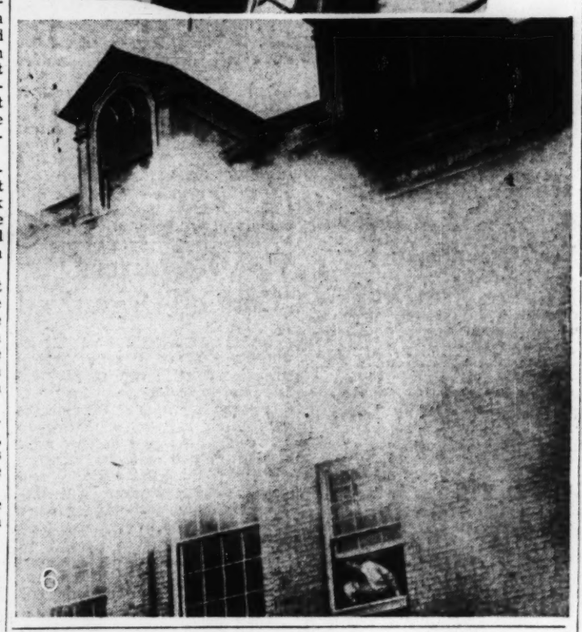
Cauld blew the bitter biting north
Upon thy early humble birth,
Yet cheerfully thou glinted forth
Amid the storm,
Scarce reared above the parent earth
Thy slender form.

The violet's main characteristic, according to the poets, would appear to be modesty. To Hood, it is a "veiled nun," to Keats "a queen of secrecy."

. . . violets dim, (says Perdita)
But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes
Or Cytheres's breath.

The value of this kind of study is not only that it brings some of the joy of the open air into the classroom but that it gives the children something to take back with them into the realm of practical natural history.

A. D. H.



Basic English Step by Step

Basic English
47th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most valuable of the Basic English books for both the foreign and the English-speaking student is called "Basic Step by Step," by C. K. Ogden. It consists of steps, or lessons, written in Basic English, each step introducing a group of the Basic English vocabulary. Not only does it provide an excellent means for establishing the Basic English word list in the mind of the English learner, but it shows how the list was formulated and how it works. It is the best means I know of giving the English learner a complete and concise picture of the machinery of Basic. Here is clearly set down, step by step, the fields covered by Basic, and the words by which those fields of thought are expressed.

The book has great value to the foreign learner because it gives the Basic words in associated groups, and in a context natural to them. It is easier to learn a group of words like: door, window, floor, house, drain, room, wall, if we are talking at the same time about a building. They are associated more vividly than if we come across them in isolation. For instance, we should be less likely to remember the word "roof" in a sentence such as "The bird flew over the *roof*," than if it were presented as one of a group in the step mentioned above.

* * *

Of even more use is this little book to the illiterate person learning English. Sometimes these people without benefit of previous education see the structure of the language more quickly than do educated persons. If thoughts and ideas have not been assembled in any order, they may fall into position more readily than if they have been assembled in a different order.

This brings us to the most valuable feature of the "Basic Step by Step"—that of assembling ideas and thoughts through words and groups of words. As an exercise in clarifying thought by this means the "Basic Step by Step" has no equal—it is well worth the while of the most clear thinking adult to work his way through with consideration. To give an idea of the structure of the book I here present Step 29. A list of words introduced in the lesson is given at the beginning of the chapter. They are the *things* related to the subject matter and the *qualities* most likely to be associated with the topic. Other Basic English words which might be associated with the topic are listed in italics.

STEP 29: GOVERNMENT

Things

authority	agreement
government	approval
law	argument
nation	committee
tax	control
	decision
	detail
	division
	force
	protest
	representative
	secretary
	selection
	sex
	trouble

Qualities

male—female	political
equal	responsible

Other words: Power, country, group, history, order, organization, society, system.

Government

Where there is society there is *government*, but all society is not under one government. The earth has still a great number of separate governments. A *division* of the earth which has a separate government is a *political* division, and if it is a country we give it the name *nation*.

A very simple form of government is the rule of one person who has complete *authority*, and in early times such governments were common. But today most political organizations are very much more complex than that.

We give the name *government* not only to the system of rule which a nation or other political unit has, but to the persons who have *control* of it. So we say the government of a country makes a *law* for those living in it, or makes an *agreement* with another country.

Laws and agreements are not the only work of a government. It keeps order in the country; it takes care of education and trade; it makes war and peace.

Money is necessary for all this work, and every person living in a country makes payments to the government in one way or another. Any payment which is ordered by the government is a *tax*.

There are different sorts of taxes. One sort of tax is taken every year from persons who have land, another is put on goods coming into the country.

* * *

If any law or tax is very much against the desire of the public, a *protest* may be made to the government. Sometimes a *committee* is formed for the purpose of going into the question. A committee has a *secretary* who keeps the records of its meetings.

In most countries today the *selection* of the government, or of a part of it, is in the hands of the public. In some countries the selection is made by all persons, *male* and *female* who are old enough; a man and a woman have *equal* power in the business of political selection. But in others there is a division based on *sex*. The British government is a *representative* of the first sort of political system.

Every person who gets a place in the government by this selection is the representative of a number of other persons who have given him their *approval*. Before the government makes a *decision* about anything, all the representatives have a chance of giving their opinions, and there is frequently much *argument*, in the process of which every *detail* is made clear.

* * *

In the early days of political organization, men had no such control over their government. Those who were strong made themselves rulers, and if their rule was bad, the only way of getting a change was by *force*. This condition was *responsible* for much *trouble*. If those who were against the government were feeble, they were crushed, and if they were strong there was sometimes a long and bitter fight.

"For a long time representative government seemed to be the only way out of these dangers. But today, in some countries where the workers or the military have taken control, new forms of government have come into existence, and the value of the representative system is the great question of the future."

* * *

The new words are introduced for the first time in italics, and at the end of each step is a series of questions testing the assimiliation of the material by the student and at the same time pointing the way to a clearer understanding of the subject by a process of interrogation.

"Basic Step by Step," by C. K. Ogden, may be obtained in the United States from Barnes and Noble, Fifth Avenue, at 18th Street, New York. It is available in English, French, or German versions, at 75 cents. Please mention the Education Page.

University Of Cambridge Today

The magazine "Britain Today," No. 60, contains an article on "Cambridge in War Time" by the Reverend M. P. Charlesworth. It is an excellent description of the effects of the war upon the great English University center. One of the results is the bringing together of the younger and older people in the Colleges in various war organizations and duties, tending to unify college life. The undergraduate body as a whole is much younger than before the war and the total student population is about two-thirds of normal.

Institute of International Education

Through the Editor's Window

In Case 'Daddy' Has a Few Hours' Leave

By Mildred Taylor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Washington

Were I asked to nominate for a special Court of Appreciation the unsung heroes and heroines of our present war effort, I would unhesitatingly put near the top of my list the young mothers with small children who travel on trains to locate temporarily near where army, navy, or air-force husbands and daddies are stationed. I write this while still on the Pacific Coast, and in the past three weeks have traveled with these army and navy wives and babies hundreds of miles and in crowded, frequently delayed trains.

They have consistently shown courage, unselfishness, and fortitude—these young mothers of World War II. I have had earnest talks with them. Their morale is high. They are eager to see their husbands as much as possible but equally clear about not wanting to hinder in any way. They are deeply determined to be only encouraging and to hide their own heartaches; and they treat all the other service men they meet like a lot of brothers and cousins. It is as if the whole generation of young people had recognized themselves as belonging to one family.

* * *

Some of them have traveled the length and breadth of the Continent as the boys were moved from camp to camp. Home has come to be where they tuck their babies into makeshift beds for the night and can see "Daddy" whenever he has a few hours' leave.

Long train trips are difficult enough in normal times when taken with a live youngster. These American and Canadian girls with their babies face the ordeal with patience, ingenuity, and with sweetness. I have heard no sharp word nor self-pitying complaint.

The children, too, seem to be growing used to being on the move. They adapt themselves to limited space with the flexibility of children, play quiet games, draw endless airplanes, guns, and engines, and take afternoon naps on the narrow car seats barricaded with luggage.

* * *

They carry with them a wistful atmosphere of home—these babes with their dolls, their crayons, and their stuffed Giant Pandas. Many a solitary Army or Navy man, with probably a family of his own a thousand miles away, on passing through the car or sitting near one of them in the diner will pause and quietly watch the earnest busy-ness of some dainty little girl-baby, his eyes tender. And when, at last, the young mother with a precious, sturdy little boy was met at Portland by a fine-looking Army officer to whom the little fellow clung as if he would never again let go, all her fellow-passengers openly rejoiced for her. Thus are we drawn close today through living perforce more deeply and learning to appreciate some of the treasures we too often took for granted.

* * *

It isn't all separation and a test of high courage either. The two who travel together—mother and child—are building up a sweet companionship through mutual helpfulness. Baby is comforting, of course. His very capacity to live fully in the present is healing. And the children old enough to realize something of what Mother is going through are helpful in a way one cannot but be glad for. I have seen on these trains not only one but many blessed and genuine mother-and-daughter companionships—a young, pretty mother and her eight- or ten-year-old daughter—each helping the other to be brave and cheerful, and each a real friend of the other. Also, I have seen young Son looking after Mother and Big Sister—as manly and unselfish a lad as his absent Daddy could possibly desire.

A Tuesday Column

When I Grow Up

**"When I grow up," he said today,
"I'll fly far past the blue
Of these near skies, into a world
All strange, and bright and new.**

**I'll have a ship with silver wings
And sail around the moon
Past half a dozen planets
And be home again by noon."**

**His eyes were filled with shining dreams
Dear Lord, I love him so.
Please help me also to grow up
Enough to let him go.**

F. M. Cousens in the Kansas City Poetry Magazine.

Preparing For Unexpected

Why go to college? To prepare for just one particular job? To get education? To get training? Or to get both?

Training usually means preparation for one particular career. It is like "placing all your educational eggs in one basket."

Suppose you prepare for only one particular job—and then have to spend your life doing something else?

College education seeks to develop understanding and judgment, the capacity to think, the will to work—the sort of strength that is the best preparation for any job.

Training prepares for the expected—education for the unexpected. A trained man may be surprised—the educated man is ready for the unusual.

Unless a college career prepares you for the unexpected, you merely "go to school"—you do not get a college education.

The Emory Alumnus

COEDUCATIONAL

Two Publications of Interest to Men and Women Planning a College Course

One is the Principia College Catalog; the other is the Principia View Book. From them you will get a detailed, graphic story of the school's aims and activities. Write for copies of these two booklets.

Principia College offers an accredited four-year course in the liberal arts and the natural sciences leading to the B. A. or the B. S. degree.

The Principia College of Liberal Arts also offers a new plan beginning with a nine-week summer session from June 12 to August 14 this year, designed to speed the education of students who wish to complete their college education in three years.

A two-year Junior College course is also offered for students who wish to terminate their work at this point or prepare for Commerce, Engineering, Law or other professional schools.

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The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—March 10, 1942

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Men Too Like Mrs. Thompson's Hollywood Tearoom

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whenever I think of Ivar House in Hollywood, I'm reminded that it never furnishes a man with such a problem as Alice had at her tea party in Wonderland. "Alice looked all around the table," the story goes, "but there was nothing on it but tea."

Most men—and women, too, no doubt—understand how Alice felt when they think about tearooms. That's why Mrs. Thompson insists that Ivar House isn't one. As a matter of fact, I think she's not exactly sure what it should be called. Probably, Alice-like, she would say it looks like a tearoom and tastes like a restaurant.

There's so much more to Ivar House than the food it serves, however, that I ought to begin over again and say that this is going to be a story of a house a woman took, converted for business purposes, and prospered in the doing of it because her capital was beauty, originality and human kindness.

Uses Rare, Exquisite China

The best place to begin the story of Ivar House is in the attic. This restaurant, tearoom, cafe, or what you will, occupies a rambling oldish Hollywood dwelling located so near one of the world's busiest intersections — Hollywood Boulevard and Vine—that its quiet charm quite strikingly contrasts with the be-neon-signed commercialism near by. Surrounded by an Old World garden, originally laid out by an English clergyman's wife when this was the rectory of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, the house has been many times changed to make space for the guests who come every day by the hundreds to enjoy its famous food.

And in the attic, as I started to say, you find the key to the whole pattern of loveliness carried out throughout the business. For up there, piled neatly on a table stretching the length of the low-beamed, white-washed room, hundreds upon hundreds of plates, cups, saucers rest against the time of being needed downstairs. And all of them are pieces of rare, exquisite china!

"You don't mean to say that you use things like these in a restaurant?" I asked, astonished, well knowing that pieces of Spode, Haviland, Royal Worcester, Minton, and so on, break every bit as easily as heavier ware usually used in public eating places.

"People just can't seem to believe I would," Mrs. Thompson laughed. "Our guests usually seem very much surprised when they see our tables set with Haviland or Spode. And some of them," she added, "just can't resist looking at the bottom of the sugar bowls to see if such really is the case!"

Presently, however, when I saw the dining rooms and sampled the food so elegantly served, I came to the conclusion that even in the business world, the practicality of beauty is beyond question. Beauty — originality — human kindness: these, as I have said, sustain Ivar House.

Her Two Aims

Mrs. Orsina Gray Thompson was a successful restauranteur in San Francisco before she opened Ivar House in Hollywood. She came to the new setting determined to set a table that did two things: satisfy the palate and elevate the heart. And to do these, not only did she obtain good cooks and keep them by making their jobs worthy, but she surrounded the service with touches of charm inspired by her gracious home-sense, as indicated by her use of exquisite table service, lovely bric-a-brac and paintings, and flowers.

The flowers of Ivar House are forever objects of admiration. The first time I went there, I found Mrs. Thompson getting them ready for the day in the workshop at the rear of the garden.

"Everyone enjoys the flowers, so there must be lots of them," she explained, as she went on having a marvelous time with vases, dahlias, and shears. "Doing this is really the happiest part of the day."

And flowers, arranged in gracious profusion on tables and in front of gilt-edged mirrors, call for more. Quite naturally, then, came the call for a flower shop, and so last year this came to pass as a new aspect of Ivar House enterprise.

Doesn't Hire an Architect

Mrs. Thompson doesn't hire an architect when she builds such an addition as the flower shop. Rather, she surveys the trees in the garden to see where she can find a bit of room to build around or between them, then lets a carpenter who shares her eye for right effect do the work. That's the way the flower shop grew. It's as big as a minute but as exquisite as a jewel case.

Ivar House Coffee Shop came about in the same way.

"I had two questions to answer," Mr. Thompson told me. "How could I serve lower-priced meals? and where could people get a real home breakfast? The Coffee Shop answered both. It takes less service, so prices can be lower than in the restaurant; and it's just the sort of place where people like to come for pancakes, waffles, and ham and eggs."

It occupies a peasant-type cottage across the drive from Ivar House itself. And near it now stands a sign, designed in the Swiss manner, to point the visitor to the newest department of this swift-growing business: The Gift Shop in the Garden.

The Gift Shop took its cue from the third ingredient of Ivar House philosophy; human kindness. Mrs. Thompson seems to be forever trying to find good work for capable hands to do. Years ago, for instance, she learned about a handicapped woman in the vicinity who makes hooked rugs.

"I was needing a new one then," she recalled, "so I gave the woman an order. Ever since she has been kept busy supplying Ivar House. Incidentally, she has always named her own price; I've never questioned it."

Her Staff Is Her Pride

Those rugs, excitingly lovely, began to want to sell themselves, so recently it seemed inevitable that Ivar House should have the Gift Shop, a charming garden studio where these, together with fine furniture and gorgeous bric-a-brac, could be displayed for sale.

Mrs. Thompson loves to tell about this growth; her enthusiasm regarding it is boundless. But what evidently satisfies her more than achievement is the fascination of seeking new ideas and of finding new expression for them. And her staff is her great pride.

She told me about Louie.

Louie, a young Filipino boy, came to her years ago as a waiter. He didn't seem to "fit," so presently he was gone again. But one morning he was back at her door very early.

"Please, Miss' Thompson, give me a job. Anything. When I'm away, I'm so sad. When I'm here, I feel all happy inside."

So Louie got a job washing dishes. Then one bleak morning dawned with no cook on hand, and Mrs. Thompson, who hadn't baked for years, was up early trying to sustain the Ivar House reputation for flaky crusts and light biscuits. And Louie, who knew nothing about baking, was there. But he knew how to help; he was an inspired slave that morning. While he helped, he watched—and on the third day Louie began his notable career as the best chef Ivar House has ever seen.

There is only one rule for Louie and the others who work here. They must contribute their full share of happy co-operation. As a result of this rule, the staff is a proof that the league of nations concept is possible, for among them are Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, and Hungarians, as well as Americans.

Ivar House in Hollywood is more than a tearoom. It is a business enterprise that is proving the practicality of beauty, originality, and humankindness. Seated above, holding the cat, is Mrs. Orsina Gray Thompson, the head of this enterprise. With her are four of her staff, which includes a veritable league of nations among its members. Top left: The desk and cash register at Ivar House and the stairs leading to the reception room. Lower picture: One of the many attractive dining alcoves in the tearoom.

Modern Rules For Gracious Manners

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If your friend in naval uniform holds the rank of commander or above, you should use his title in addressing him socially. But if he is a lieutenant commander, a lieutenant, or an ensign, you call him just plain mister. Sorry, but that's the rule—according to "Manners for Moderns" by Marjorie Ellis McGrady and Blanche Wheeler. (E. P. Dutton, New York. $1.75.)

This compact little volume with its chapters on Navy Manners and Military Manners should prove a boon to thousands of young men entering the service. And if their friends would read these chapters before visiting them at their posts, much needless embarrassment might be saved all around.

Interpreting true etiquette as "doing things quietly, simply, easily, and with kindness," the authors give a minimum of rules for the art of gracious living. "The behavior of the $12 a week stenographer can be just as becoming as that of the $50,000 a year lady. It is all a matter of up-to-date common sense mixed with unobtrusive kindness," say they in their foreword. They believe that just as you drive a car and listen to the radio instead of riding in a carriage and playing the spinet, so you want modern rather than Victorian manners.

Any business person will relish the pithy contents of the seven and a half pages devoted to Office Behavior, and most of the Twenty Office Commandments included there apply equally well to the home: "Don't talk about well-known people as intimate friends unless you do know them well," is as good advice for the woman in society as for the woman in business.

In addition to information concerning weddings, invitations, entertaining, table manners, there is a most helpful chapter on Letters. If writing a letter scares you, read the examples given here and let them dispel your fears. "When writing a social letter, all we have to do is to put our thoughts into conversational words," the authors point out.

The authors of "Manners for Moderns" come from Minneapolis. Mrs. McGrady was for several years the editor of the Woman's Page of the Minneapolis Star-Journal, and the originator of the Woman's Page of the Air (Station KSTP), Blanche Wheeler is author of magazine articles on parties.

A. M.

Display Work Offers Field For Women

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a real future ahead for women who want to enter display work, and if they have original ideas, artistic ability, and a dash of the good old pioneering spirit, they can go a long way.

It is a field that has unlimited possibilities. Women can be designers, dressers, stylists, or go into the manufacturing end. Department stores are only one branch of this growing industry. Cosmetics houses, jewelers, travel agencies, bookshops, and even dancing schools are on the lookout for creative people who can do an artful job of dressing windows. Professional studios that handle backdrops and ideas, plaster firms manufacturing props, and concerns that have special paper, fabric or wire for display use, all hire women. Display manikins used to be Paris-made. Now most of them come from New York factories, two of which are owned and operated by women.

Tom Lee of Bonwit Teller has started several young women artists on the road to fame and fortune via display work.

Essential Training

"A good course at an art school is the best training," he says. A study of color theory, composition, the history of art and period costume is important, he adds. He also recommends getting into a big store or professional studio and acquiring actual experience.

Display departments in big stores hum busily from early morning on into the evening hours. Most stores have staffs running up to as many as 20 persons. Some of these are specialists: one in the draping of fabrics; another in handling lighting effects, and still another in painting backdrops. These assistants to the display director make from $50 up to $150 a week. The director himself may make as high as $25,000 a year.

Technique Varies

The technique in planning a series of windows varies, according to Mr. Lee. "Sometimes there is a store-wide promotion, and with that in mind, the display manager creates a plan for presenting the merchandise," he says. "At other times, the display manager gets an idea for a series of windows and the store promotion is planned from his idea.

"When I get an idea, I immediately make sketches for each individual window, plan the color scheme, and figure the material needed. The backdrops and props are either ordered from outside firms or made up in our workshop. If we haven't the proper manikins on hand, we order them. If we are using those from our own stock, their hair is re-done and new make-up applied in the workshop. In the meantime, the stylist has assembled the costumes to be shown and the manikins are dressed.

Many display artists free lance and handle several small stores or shops. Two young women who have been particularly successful are the Misses Eleanor and Betty Leon. They are products of an art school and had some practical experience working for a factory that supplied display material to stores. Now, they have a studio of their own where they work from 18 to 20 hours a day, designing windows and creating their own material.

Another woman who has made an enviable place for herself in the display field is Elizabeth Godfry.

Elizabeth D. Catlin

Your Uncle Sam Says:

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Small boys could offer expert advice on how to save soap—but the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration has stepped in ahead of them and issued practical pointers on how to save soap without slighting any of its usual tasks. Ears will continue to be washed as usual!

Your conservation of soap can actually begin with its purchase. OPA says, "Buy for a purpose. No soap is a Jack-of-all-trades."

For toilet use and for fine laundering, you will prefer a mild, neutral soap. The hard-milled types usually last longest. High prices do not guarantee quality. Sometimes the extra pennies are paying for perfume, fancy packaging, or some other novelty feature. Satisfactory soaps may be found at all prices.

For dishwashing and ordinary laundering there are "heavy-duty" soaps such as the white or yellow bar soaps, some of which have "water-softeners" added. It is cheaper, though possibly not as convenient, to buy quality soaps without the softeners and add such softeners of your own as borax or trisodium phosphate.

Actually, the form of soap has little to do with its effectiveness. Flakes, powders, chips, and granules are more expensive because they are more convenient. You must decide for yourself whether to save money or work.

Having chosen the right soaps for the right jobs, all you have to remember is:

1. Buy enough at a time, taking advantage of price savings on quantity purchases.
2. Unwrap bar soap, let it dry out. When dry, it lasts longer.
3. Don't let soap stand in water. It melts away.
4. Keep soap dish dry, so soap won't get soft and moist.
5. Use soap scraps. A wire soap-saver filled with scraps makes a fluffy suds in the dish-pan. Scraps of toilet soap can be dissolved for use in shampoos.

Hail to Feminine Word Makers

Have you ever thought of yourself as a maker of words, an important contributor to the dictionary? Well, you are, according to Dr. Charles E. Funk, famed lexicographer and editor of Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary.

He believes that women coin more words than any other group. "As mothers and wives they are the center of our home life," he says, and their coinage of words connected with the home or family results in many natural additions to our language."

New words in the dictionary which owe their existence to the women include "brunch," "hair-do," "supermarket," "taupe," "lipstick," "beautician," "dirndl," and "glassed." "Brunch" is a combination breakfast and lunch, while "hair-do" and "supermarket" are self-explanatory. "Taupe" is a new gray-purple shade, as fashion experts will tell you. "Lipstick" and "beautician" are natural outgrowths, and "dirndl" is a fashion style.

Little Members of the Family Learn to Co-operate

By Jane Kirk Huntley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Is it possible for both parents to work, and still give babies the care and guidance necessary? Americans, with the ingenuity of their forefathers and the reasoning ability this country encourages in its people, are proving that it is.

In fact, Mr. and Mrs. B. feel it is the ideal way. Being so much away from their two boys, aged three years and five months respectively, makes them appreciate the children more when they are at home. Nothing the children do or say seems tiresome or matter-of-fact. And when problems arise, they are able to deal with them more objectively, because they may not be on the scene and involved in it emotionally, or they may have a day away from home to think carefully how the situation should be met.

Each Has Own Job

Mrs. B. has an executive position with a publishing concern, and is able to bring much of her work home, but her business is as demanding as if she were a regular 9 to 5 office worker. She often has to work evenings, and also attends conventions out of the city for days at a time. Mr. B.'s business is likewise irregular. He does public relations work, and supplements it with musical engagements. Much of his work and all of his practicing can be done at home, but travel takes him out of town frequently.

When two parents work, and there are two children in the family, complete co-operation in family life is essential, Mr. and Mrs. B. maintain. Each one must have his job to do and do it.

It means that mother must do double duty, but, as Mrs. B, says, "It is well worth while, and fun if you let it be." It means that daddy must be a "mother," too, helping to guide the children in their thinking and the working out of their problems.

Mrs. B. has a household working schedule just like an office routine, so detailed that it even includes exact periods for cleaning mouldings and venetian blinds and taking down curtains to be washed.

From the first the B.'s have treated their older child as a responsible individual with his part to play in making the home harmonious, and he proudly accepts this responsibility. It is amazing how this little tot helps already. He has known how to keep his room in order since he began playing with toys. He helps make his bed. He has his own lawn mower, and helps daddy mow the lawn, and with his own wheelbarrow he helped haul dirt for some new fence posts. Any useful toy he wants the B.'s supply for him, making sure that if it is a hoe, it will really hoe, and if a shovel, it will really dig.

When his parents return in the evening, he feels that mutual interest of learning how they have spent their day, and relating all that he has done. He has learned to observe every detail carefully in order to give mummy and daddy a fuller account. He also feels responsible for giving an account of his baby brother's day.

He Respects Them

The B.'s have never soft-pedaled their household for the sake of their babies. It is part of the basic principle that the children are two individuals living their lives with them and must co-operate. Co-operation is necessary in so many things in a household of this kind. Mrs. B. has learned to do her quiet, thoughtful work in the midst of typical family noises, and even with her husband practicing his music.

The fact that they respect their child as an individual results in his respecting them as individuals, too. He knows what privileges are his and which are his parents, and the B.'s can count on two hands the times he has said, "I don't want to go to bed," or "I don't want to eat my dinner." He doesn't look upon these things as the demands of parental authority, but as the natural unfoldment of his day.

"Never go near a baby without smiling" is a rule that has blessed the B. household in many ways. With the new baby as with the older one, the B.'s start with the premise that he loves to do whatever he is doing. "Oh, he loves to have his bath!" they tell him while bathing him, or "He loves to have his hair combed!". And they continue this thought with the older boy now that he is three.

"Time for your bath!" they cry merrily. "Won't that be fun?"

"Oh, goody," he responds, "Tonight I get to wash my hair, too!"

One of the few times this child has said, "I don't want to," occurred recently. His mother told him they would take him to have his hair cut that day.

"But I don't want to have my hair cut," he said firmly.

"Why, son, you always love to have your hair cut. Why not?"

"Because I want a violin," he explained.

Quickly thinking back, Mrs. B. recalled her husband remarking earlier that week, "If the boy doesn't have a haircut soon, we'll have to get him a violin."

Time for Explanation

Mr. and Mrs. B. find much comradeship in talking things over with him as man to man, teaching him in this way rather than making him feel he is being corrected and forced to do his parents' will.

When Mr. B. was painting the new fence about their home, the youngster found the paint and began daubing the lawn mower and wheelbarrow. No need for punishing him for something he didn't know was wrong. This was time for an explanation. So daddy took him into the yard and showed him the paint can.

"This is paint," he said, "We put it on the fence to make the fence beautiful and protect it, but we don't use paint indiscriminately. I will buy you a paint brush of your own if you promise to use it just as I direct, and help me paint the fence. Do you understand?"

And his usual response is, "Yes, I do, daddy. Thank you for telling me."

Mrs. B. believes that a woman must have a reasonably good salary in order to work and manage a home with children properly. And she feels that a woman's place is in the home unless she finds an individual who will love and care for her children just as much as she would. Mrs. B. has a girl who is working her way through night college. She takes her place as an individual in the home, sitting in on all parental discussions pertaining to the children. So that she might do her job well, a family rule was made that she should do no other work than attending to the children.

In addition Mrs. B. has a housekeeper-cook for the rest of the housework, but, she points out, if a woman had someone to care for her children, she herself could do the cooking and have a cleaning woman come once a week. This would be no different than what many working wives without children do.

Always Answers Him

The only possibility of a working mother losing contact with her children, Mrs. B. says, is when the child asks a question which she doesn't take time to answer, or when she overlooks an opportunity when she is home to talk or play with him.

"There is much in the traditional ties of motherhood that is nothing but unhappiness," she told me. "Mothers instinctively want their children to miss them when they are away, and instead of helping to overcome this, they sometimes unconsciously cultivate it in their children."

How often one has seen the gratified smile of a mother whose child is shy of strangers and hides behind her skirts, and heard her explain lovingly, "He's mamma's boy." Little does she realize that by encouraging him to cling to her she is adding to his painful shyness and to the longing and loneliness he will feel with each successive step he must take out into the world. It is a case of indulging motherhood, rather than indulging the child.

"My husband and I have tried to realize from the time each child was born," Mrs. B. concluded, "that far from being a father and mother with all the doubtful privileges attaining thereto, we have merely been given an individual to guide."

Second of three Tuesday articles

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The Home Forum

Sophie .

AT NIGHT, when we leave the office, the wastebaskets are full and the floors are dirty. When we come back in the morning, the wastebaskets are empty and the floors are clean. That's because of Sophie Mituzlak.

Until recently, none of us had ever seen her. She is strictly nocturnal. We wouldn't have known her name; except that, one Christmas season, after we had left two dollars for her with the building superintendent, we found a note pinned to a shelf in the washroom reading: "To whom it may concern I thank you Sophie Mituzlak."

Lately, what with priorities and all that strident business, I have become nocturnal, too. I have met Sophie Mituzlak and seen her contemporaries, and wish to render a report.

* * *

The janitress force, I find, comes on at six o'clock. They advance down the hall in a noisy squad, jingling big rings of door keys and carrying feather dusters, and buckets which clank. All wear black sateen petticoats and tuck their skirts up out of the way. They chatter in Polish and laugh.

Of course, at six o'clock, there are still many tenants working in the building and the women interrupt their laughter with spasms of shooshing, as they pass some lighted door in the hall. They go by our offices and disappear somewhere in the direction of the freight elevator.

By seven o'clock, they are back, dusting the elevator ironwork. By that hour, they figure they have the place to themselves, and it's all very jolly. One woman, working on the twentieth floor, will keep up a line of chatter with another on the seventeenth. Voices carry well in the empty building. It is nothing for the night elevator operator to make some remark to a woman working on the fifteenth floor, hear her reply when he passes the thirteenth, and arouse a burst of laughter by some quip as he stops at eleven to pick up the night watchman.

* * *

But—to get around to Sophie. She arrives at our office about eight o'clock. One hears the click of the lock, the jangle of keys, the snapping of switches as she goes around turning on all the lights. Then she notices that someone is working overtime, and quiets down. There is no sound for two minutes. Soon, in a far office, the rustle of papers as she empties a wastebasket into her big burlap sack. Pad-pad-pad. Another office, again a rustle. One forgets her, and sits in a world bounded by the edge of the desk, the white paper with the long columns, and the moving pencil. Six tons of plates. Eighty-two tons of forgings. Four-point-six in the column for shapes. Eleven—

Pad-pad-pad. My own wastebasket disappears, is emptied, comes silently back again. I look up. Sophie, in her black petticoat, dragging her burlap bag. When I speak, she says: "Hello" politely, smiles and backs out of the room as gracefully as the gunny-sack permits.

* * *

In a far-off office, the whine of her vacuum sweeper begins. It continues for thirty minutes, creeping closer. It goes around me to the left. To the right. And finally it stops outside my door, and Sophie stands there, apologetic, waiting for me to look up.

"Clean here?" she asks.

I walk out to the water cooler. Sophie gives the carpet around my desk a lick and a promise, smiles ingratiatingly and disappears.

When I go home, she is waving her feather duster over the glass-tops with a practiced motion, rocking back on her heels and thinking about something else; for which I don't blame her at all.

* * *

Thus far my report has been about Sophie Mituzlak as a janitress. As a person—well, take the night of February 16th.

You remember what happened, that day. When Sophie came in to get my wastebasket, she saw the headlines in my evening paper, lying on the radiator. She looked at them for a moment. "20-44 Rush to Register." She decided she might venture a word. "You register?" she inquired.

I had. That morning. She nodded, thoughtfully, and started away with her bag of papers. Then she turned back. "Stanislaus, army," she announced. Her back straightened, her chin was high. "Steve, sailor. Worjyn, sailor. Little Mike, pretty soon army, too."

"Good!" I said. "Three sons in the service. That's remarkable."

She nodded. "And Mike will make four. My brother was army, too. Two years ago.—In Poland."

* * *

It was the night of March 5th. I was working with the adding machine. After the wastebasket routine, Sophie came and stood just inside my range of vision, until I looked up. She had a paper in her hand.

"Income tax?" she said hopefully, and laid the paper on my desk.

It was Form 1040A. She had written in "Sophie Mituzlak" at the top, but nothing more. "Please help," she said.

It was not difficult. She had her wages written down week by week in a little notebook, and together we figured it out. I ran the form through the typewriter for her, and computed the tax. It came to $14.90.

She studied the amount. "Can I pay part?"

"You can pay it in fourths."

"I pay a fourth," said Sophie. She gave me a wrinkled five dollar bill. "Here."

"But you don't pay me. I'm not a Government man. Take it over to the Federal Building tomorrow."

Her face went blank. "I don't know," she said, and shrugged helplessly. She looked back at me and again tendered the bill. "Maybe tomorrow you pay for me, please, mister?"

* * *

I knew how she felt. The newspapers had been telling us it was a dogfight over there. I took the money. "Sure, I'll pay it for you."

"Ah," she said, with a deep sigh. "Thank you."

She disappeared. Her vacuum cleaner began to whine, and my adding machine clattered away for an hour. Then Sophie came back.

"Maybe," she said, "soldiers need shoes. Maybe Stanislaus, Worjyn, Stevie need shoes. I pay up now. Here."

I took the ten dollar bill. "Shall I pay the whole business tomorrow?"

"The whole business," smiled Sophie. "Thank you."

"Thank *you*," I said.

JOHN F. HAYES

Bright Tide

Against the burning blue,
bright, ah bright
as flame; the ascendant hue
opposing night;

over the lifted hill,
austere, aloof,
gathering its fill
from the liquid roof;

in rich caparison,
bright, ah bright
is the stalwart sun.
In his golden light

a flower is born,
a song is heard,
and the slumbering earth
is touched and stirred.

MARY WILLIS SHELBURNE

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SURGE": *A Painting by Alphonse J. Shelton*

ALPHONSE J. SHELTON is an established portrait painter who felt so importunate an urge to paint the sea that he and his wife left their settled way of living and made a home with their own hands on a small island off the coast of Maine. Here he has constant and immediate access to his chosen subject. At the Grand Central Galleries in New York, Mr. Shelton has recently shown twenty-two paintings portraying the varying moods of the ocean along the Maine shores. This painting, "Surge," received the Logan Award and bronze medal last fall at the Boston exhibition of the Society for Sanity in Art.

Night on an Island

THE ISLAND LAY in shadows only a little deeper than those that were swiftly stealing across the sound from the east. On its western shore the wet sand of the narrow beach caught the same reflection of palely gleaming sky that laid a bright path across the water from island beach to horizon. Both water and sand were the color of steel overlaid with the sheen of silver, so that it was hard to say where water ended and land began.

Although it was a small island, so small that a gull might have flown across it with a score of wing beats, night had already come to its northern and eastern end. Here the marsh grasses waded boldly out into dark water, and shadows lay thick among the low-growing cedars and yaupons. . . .

There were few sounds that night except those of the water and the water birds. The wind was asleep. From the direction of the inlet there came the sound of breakers on the barrier beach, but the distant voice of the sea was hushed almost to a sigh, a sort of a rhythmic exhalation as though the sea, too, were asleep outside the gates of the sound. . . .

It would have taken the sharpest of ears to catch the sound of a hermit crab dragging his shell house along the beach just above the water line: the elfin shuffle of his feet on the sand, the sharp grit as he dragged his own shell across another; or to have discerned the spattering tinkle of the tiny droplets that fell when a shrimp, being pursued by a school of fish, leaped clear of the water. But these were the unheard voices of the island night, of the water and the water's edge.

The sounds of the water were few. There was a thin insect tremolo, the spring prelude to the incessant chiton fiddles that later in the season would salute the night. There was the murmur of sleeping birds in the cedars—jackdaws and mockingbirds—who now and again roused enough to twitter drowsily one to another. About midnight a mockingbird sang for almost a quarter of an hour, imitating all the bird songs he had heard that day and adding trills, chuckles, and whistles all his own. Then he, too, subsided and left the night again to the water and its sounds.—From "Under the Sea-Wind," by RACHEL L. CARSON. (New York: Simon & Schuster.)

"The words of my mouth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"LET THE words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength, and my redeemer" (Psalms 19:14). When we realize that conversation may be intended to express or to conceal thought, and that thought governs all activity, these inspired words of the Psalmist will assume far greater significance than ever before. They will truly serve as an admonition to mold our thoughts aright before they are manifested in words and in acts.

If one would be genuinely healthy, happy, and prosperous, his thoughts must conform to the law of God, as revealed through the teachings of Christian Science. God being all-inclusive and omnipotent, embracing all good, it follows that there is no power opposed to God. The supposititious mortal mind, with its sick, sinful, discordant suggestions, is without reality or divine authority. God being infinitely good, man, His image and likeness, can know only that which is good.

Since God is Mind and is good, it follows that all true thoughts emanate from divine Mind, and are of necessity good. Therefore all discordant, unlovely, untrue thoughts are inevitably excluded from the all-harmonious plan of divine Love. As our thinking rests on this spiritual basis, we shall find peace and goodness, which reflect divine Mind, made manifest in our human affairs.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 346, 347) Mary Baker Eddy has written: "It is a rule in Christian Science never to repeat error unless it becomes requisite to bring out Truth. Then lift the curtain, let in the light, and countermand this first command of Solomon, 'Answer not a fool according to his folly, lest thou also be like unto him.'" It is usually possible silently to clarify and correct the false beliefs in our own consciousness and thereby help to subdue any would-be accumulative mass of error, without audibly rehearsing it to others.

Periods of silence may be made more profitable in right thinking than are idle babblings about error. An ancient proverb says, "Speech is silvern, silence is golden." Righteous thinking, and consequently the constant endeavor to be "holy in all manner of conversation" (I Peter 1:15), will do much toward liberating mankind from the fetters of disease and discord of every nature. In the proportion that we are alert to maintain spiritual thinking and living will the entire world be benefited.

In his letter to them Paul bade the Philippians to think on those divine attributes of Mind which he referred to as "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report" (Philippians 4:8). All who heed this injunction are called upon to lift their thinking and living to a higher spiritual standard. Frequently opportunities present themselves to prove that we can be wholesome and helpful in our association with others. Whatever our occupation may be, we should be ever alert to meet and to master those phases of error called gossip, unmerited criticism, profanity, and malicious slander.

"Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying, that it may minister grace unto the hearers," writes Paul (Ephesians 4:29). This admonition definitely precludes idle or unhelpful conversation about disease or discord of any kind.

How vitally important it is to keep our thought in unity with God, divine Mind! This will serve as a sure protection against unnecessarily repeating error. Not only we ourselves, but all with whom we associate, will feel the beneficent influence of God-inspired thinking and speaking and become happier and more harmonious.

Instead of emphasizing, in our thinking, man-made material laws, disease and its symptoms, and accepting terrifying reports concerning world conditions, we should seek to become cognizant of the unimpeachable law of Spirit, which proceeds from divine Mind, the source of all good. Indeed, as we become more consecrated in the daily study of the Lesson-Sermons in the *Christian Science Quarterly*, composed of citations from the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, and of the authorized Christian Science literature, our living will reflect this God-directed thinking.

At one time a student of Christian Science was listening to a discussion involving strife and friction, and fervently desired to help. In humility he turned away from the physical senses and silently prayed to be shown the right way. Almost instantly he was led to express the truth which brought healing to the group, the thought being changed from a material to a spiritual basis, which transformed the situation and brought constructive enlightenment.

As a sure test of our thinking and living, we may ask ourselves whether we are reflecting infinite Mind, are being helpful, constructive, tending to comfort, to bless, to purify, and to heal? If the reply is in the affirmative, we may rest assured that we are partaking in some degree of that heavenly nature which is altogether harmonious, and into which no evil can enter to annoy and disturb, to intimidate and make a lie.

May we pray daily, with renewed inspiration, in the words of the Psalmist, "Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength, and my redeemer." This all-important task of right thinking and living may be successfully accomplished as we follow Mrs. Eddy's injunction (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 341), "First purify thought, then put thought into words, and words into deeds; and after much slipping and clambering, you will go up the scale of Science to the second rule, and be made ruler over many things."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

"Min Munds Ord"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

"LAD MIN Munds Ord være dig til Behag, lad mit Hjertes Tanker naa frem for dit Aasyn, Herre, min Klippe og min Genløser" (Salmernes Bog 19:15). Naar vi forstaar, at Konversation kan have til Hensigt at udtrykke eller at skjule Tanker, og at Tanker styrer al Aktivitet, vil Salmistens inspirerede Ord antage langt større Betydning end nogen Sinde før. De vil sandelig tjene som en Paamindelse om, at vi maa forme vore Tanker rigtig, før de bliver aabenbaret i Ord og i Handling.

Hvis vi vil være virkelig sunde, glade og velstaaende, maa vore Tanker være i Overensstemmelse med Guds Lov, som den er aabenbaret gennem Kristen Videnskabs Lære. Da Gud er altindbefattende og almægtig, omfattende alt det gode, følger deraf, at der ikke er nogen Magt modsat Gud. Det saakaldte dødelige Sind, med sine sygelige, syndefulde og uharmoniske Suggestioner, har ingen Virkelighed eller guddommelig Autoritet. Da Gud er uendelig god, kan Mennesket, Hans Billede og Lignelse, kun kende det, der er godt.

Da Gud er Sind og er god, følger det, at alle sande Tanker udspringer fra guddommeligt Sind og nødvendigvis er gode. Alle disharmoniske, ukærlige og usande Tanker er derfor ufejlbarlig udelukket fra den guddommelige Kærligheds helt igennem harmoniske Plan. Som vor Tænkning hviler paa dette aandelige Grundlag, finder vi, at Fred og Godhed, der genspejler guddommeligt Sind, bliver aabenbaret i vore menneskelige Anliggender.

I *Miscellaneous Writings* (S. 346-347) har Mary Baker Eddy skrevet: "I Kristen Videnskab er det en Regel, aldrig at gentage en Vildfarelse, medmindre det bliver nødvendigt for at frembringe Sandheden. Træk da Forhænget til Side og lad Lyset skinne ind, og modsig dette Salomons første Bud: 'Svar ej Taaben efter hans Daarskab, at ikke du selv skal blive som han'". Som Regel er det muligt stiltiende at opklare og rette de falske Forestillinger, der er i vor egen Bevidsthed, og derved hjælpe til at undertrykke enhver Samling Vildfarelser, der søger at ophobe sig, uden at gentage dem højt til andre.

Perioder af Tavshed kan blive til større Gavnlighed ved rigtig Tænkning end unyttig Sludren om Vildfarelse. Et gammelt Ordsprog siger: "Tale er Sølv, men Tavshed er Guld." Retfærdig Tænkning og som Følge deraf den stadige Stræben for at være "hellige i al eders Vandel" (Peters første Brev 1:15), vil gøre meget til at frigøre Menneskeheden fra dens Lænker, fra Sygdom og Disharmoni af enhver Art. I samme Forhold som vi er aarvaagne og lader Aandelighed raade i Liv og Tænkning, vil det blive til Gavn for hele Verden.

I sit Brev til Filippenserne bad Paulus dem om at tænke paa disse Sindets guddommelige Egenskaber, hvilke han henviste til, som "alt, hvad der er sandt, hvad der er ærbart, hvad der er retfærdigt, hvad der er rent, hvad der er elskeligt, hvad der har godt Lov" (Paulus's Brev til Filippenserne 4:8). Alle, der agter paa denne Formaning, opfordres til at løfte deres Liv og Tænkning til en højere aandelig Standard. Ofte melder der sig Lejligheder, hvor vi kan bevise, at vi kan være gavnlige og hjælpsomme i vor Omgang med andre. Hvad end vor Beskæftigelse er, bør vi altid være aarvaagne til at imødegaa og overvinde de Faser af Vildfarelse, der kaldes Sladder, ufortjent Kritik, bespottelig Tale og ondskabsfuld Bagvadskelse.

"Lad ingen raadden Tale udgaa af eders Mund, men saadan Tale, som er god til fornøden Opbyggelse, for at den kan skaffe dem Naade, som høre derpaa," skriver Paulus (Paulus's Brev til Efeserne 4:29). Denne Formaning udelukker absolut ørkesløs eller unyttig Tale om Sygdom og Disharmoni af enhver Slags.

Hvor uendelig vigtigt er det ikke, at vi holder vore Tanker i Enhed med Gud, guddommeligt Sind! Dette vil tjene til sikker Beskyttelse imod at gentage Vildfarelse unødvendigt. Ikke alene vi selv, men ogsaa alle, med hvem vi omgaas, vil føle den godgørende Indflydelse af Gud-inspireret Tænkning og Tale og blive lykkeligere og mere harmoniske.

I Stedet for i vore Tanker at fremhæve menneskeliggjorte materielle Love, Sygdom og dens Symptomer, og akceptere skrækindjagende Meddelelser angaaende Verdenstilstandene, bør vi søge at blive kendt med Aandens uangribelige Lov, der udgaar fra guddommeligt Sind, Kilden til alt det gode. Ja, efterhaanden som vi bliver mere trofaste i det daglige Studium af Ugens Tekster i *Kristen Videnskabs Kvartalshæfte*, der er sammensat af Citater fra Bibelen og *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* af Mrs. Eddy, og Kristen Videnskabs autoriserede Litteratur, vil vort Liv genspejle denne Tænkning, som styres af Gud.

Engang lyttede en Kristen Videnskabs Studerende til en Meningsudveksling, der bragte Strid og Gnidning med sig, og ønskede inderligt at hjælpe. I Ydmyghed vendte han sig bort fra de fysiske Sanser og bad stille om at blive vist den rigtige Vej. Han blev næsten øjeblikkelig ledet til at udtrykke Sandheden, der bragte Helbredelse til Forsamlingen, idet Tankerne blev forandret fra en materiel til en aandelig Basis, der forvandlede Situationen og saaledes bragte Lys og Vejledning.

Som en sikker Prøve paa vor Tænkning og Levemaade, kan vi spørge os selv, om vi genspejler guddommeligt Sind, er hjælpsomme, opbyggende, om vi prøver paa at trøste, at velsigne, at rense og at helbrede? Hvis Svaret er ja, kan vi være forvisset om, at vi til en vis Grad faar Del i den himmelske Natur, som er fuldstændig harmonisk, og hvor intet ondt kan komme ind for at genere og forstyrre, og for at skræmme og fremføre Løgn.

Lad os daglig bede med fornyet Inspiration med Salmistens Ord: "Lad min Munds Ord være dig til Behag, lad mit Hjertes Tanker naa frem for dit Aasyn, Herre, min Klippe og min Genløser." Denne uendelig vigtige Opgave, at tænke og leve rigtig, kan blive lykkeligt udført, naar vi følger Mrs. Eddys Opfordring (*Miscellaneous Writings*, S. 341): "Rens først Tanken, og lad saa Tanken blive til Ord og Ord til Handlinger; og efter megen Gliden og Klavren vil du gaa op ad Videnskabens Stige til den næste Regel og blive sat over meget."

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Brief the Season of Song

Brief is the singing season of love and exultation.
The breast of the cardinal reflects the flaming dawn
under the shafts of the sun in the tiptop boughs of the tree.
He pours an elixir of song lavishly out of his throat.
Brief is that season of song, but the memory of song
lives on and the singer matures and the season returns.

LOUIS STODDARD

Fallen Icicles

Overlaying
The white snow-carpet
That lies where once was grass

The sun-splashed
Splintered icicles
Lie heaped in a glinting mass

Flashing gem-hues:
Ruby, sapphire, emerald
To all who pass

Like precious
Multi-colored bits
Of rare old Sandwich glass.

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1942

Second Section

Americans at War: Farms Turned Into Factories and Plowshares Into Swords

Peaceful community in Ohio, a living museum of American development, transformed—Names of its towns picture cosmopolitan origins—Government, industrial leaders, farmers, and townsmen co-operate

Americans at War
Eighth of Forty-eight Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Ravenna, Ohio, presents a remarkable example of democracy at war and of democracy caring for its people while at war. In its vicinity are located gigantic new munition works. The project embraces more than 25,000 acres of farm land, and thousands of shells are daily being filled and stored in the very fields where a year ago farmers were cultivating gladiolas or plowing for wheat or tending prize cattle.

In very few other places in the world have plowshares been so rapidly turned into swords. More than 230 farm families were put out of their homes and off their lands, while many thousands of laborers were brought in to replace houses with factories; and this dislocation was effected with a minimum of discomfort.

The place names about the war plant show how extremely cosmopolitan American origins are. The nearest city is Ravenna, named after a famous old Italian port. Not very far to the north is Mantua, also an Italian name, and there is even a Rome. Near by is a Palmyra, named presumably after the desert capital of an Asiatic glamor queen, and there are also a Mecca and a Mesopotamia. Not far away is a Yale. There is no Harvard, but a Princeto(w)n. In the vicinity is a very little Vienna and a flourishing Canton, not far from which is an Edinburg. Most of these names were established by little groups of settlers who came with ardent hopes, or lively fantasies or precious memories. To most of them this Western Reserve was a promised land.

Defense of Heritage

And it has never ceased to be. That is why men are giving up their farms for a powder plant; they are preparing with all their might to defend their heritage.

This reporter came over to Ravenna from Sandusky, Ohio, a solid little city on Lake Erie, where he had spent the night. He almost had to spend it on the street, because Sandusky is only six miles from another vast ordnance plant and every room in town seemed to be taken. Sandusky is built about the Courthouse square as many old-world cities.

On three corners, facing each other, Congregational, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic churches testify to different nationality infiltrations. The telephone book is guttural from its many pages of Teutonic names, and sibilant from its long lists of Polish Z's and S's.

Even more European is near-by Cleveland. Lying just beyond the hills from Ravenna is Akron, the world's rubber center; it is inhabited largely by settlers from states neighboring on Ohio; Youngstown a few miles away seems to be the headquarters of more Slav groups than any city of its size in all the world, and Pittsburgh, whose streams of smoke almost leap the hundred miles to Ravenna, is as a black magnetic hand whose many fingers have drawn settlers from all the lands of Europe.

When the Army came into this place somewhat more than a year ago, to buy land and establish a huge munitions plant, there was much consternation. In the first place, the farmers wanted to keep their land. Secondly, the town people didn't want their conservative ways disturbed by thousands of newcomers. Thirdly, the housing question soon became acute. There was literally no place for the newcomers to live. Also, prices began to mount. And there was fear of disorder from the migrant construction workers who had freed themselves from community restraint and had large weekly wages to spend.

Many conflicting Americas suddenly faced one another in this countryside. There were the America of peace and the America of war; there was a rural America, whose farmers were given 45 days to leave their ancestral homes, and an urban America whose workers were arriving in caravans of trailers or of cars and in daily special trains to tear down barns, silos, houses, and scoop up precious gardens with Gargatuan shovels.

There were the patriarchal, rather secluded country folks and the aggressive, highly paid iron workers, as adventurous as sailors and as carefree as truck drivers. To add to the confusion, barracks were put up for about 500 girl workers, to be brought in from outside and separated from home and community traditions. It appeared that Ravenna might become one of the first victims of the war. This fate was averted by a local committee which immediately set out to avert friction and prevent excesses.

Forests Removed

So Ravenna has been the scene of two notable developments. First, a gigantic plant has been built in record time. Hills were leveled down and valleys filled up. Forests were mowed down as meadows. Existing buildings were swept away as by a broom. A new cement highway was drawn over the hills, a hundred miles of new railway lines were laid in the project area, stations were erected, power lines brought in, a water system built, many large factories for the most delicate and dangerous operations raised, and agreeable dwellings for many hundreds of persons put up. That industrial part of the enterprise was achieved by the Government, the Army, and the Powder Company.

At the same time, the leaders of the local communities set out to deal with the human side of the project. Just a year ago the County Judge, Blake C. Cook, called a meeting of prominent men and women of all occupations to form an organization that would help the people adjust themselves to the new situation. There was a hearty response, extensive activity followed, and excellent results were attained.

At first the organization had just two branches; one dealt with housing needs, the other with recreation or social life or setting up social contacts between the old inhabitants and the new. Now there are 14 divisions and the organization has become a regular part of civilian defense.

Trailer Camps

One of its most fruitful divisions is that on housing. Within five months it found 3,100 quarters for newcomers. It effectively prevented rent profiteering, arranged for the setting up of trailer camps with sanitary conveniences, light and water, encouraged private building so that three times more houses are being erected now than at any other time and has prevented the forming of slum or vice areas. This voluntary housing committee has become the official organ of the Company, the Government, and the community. It is incomparably the largest real estate agency in the whole area.

The Recreation Division mobilizes preachers, priests, teachers, athletic coaches, scout leaders, women's societies, and all entertainment experts in the area who are willing to serve. It has helped children, parents, lonely laborers far from homes and girls who have come from many states to work in the plant. An experienced woman educator has been brought in to aid, and the Association of University Women from the near-by university town of Kent has volunteered its services, as have Protestant societies, Roman Catholic clubs, local officials, and even the Federal Government.

The Labor Relations Division has brought together the A. F. of L., the C. I. O. and the employers and has been a major factor in the almost complete avoidance of labor clashes. No fewer than 95 per cent of the war industries in the area are reported to have received flags from the organized workers as tokens of good feeling.

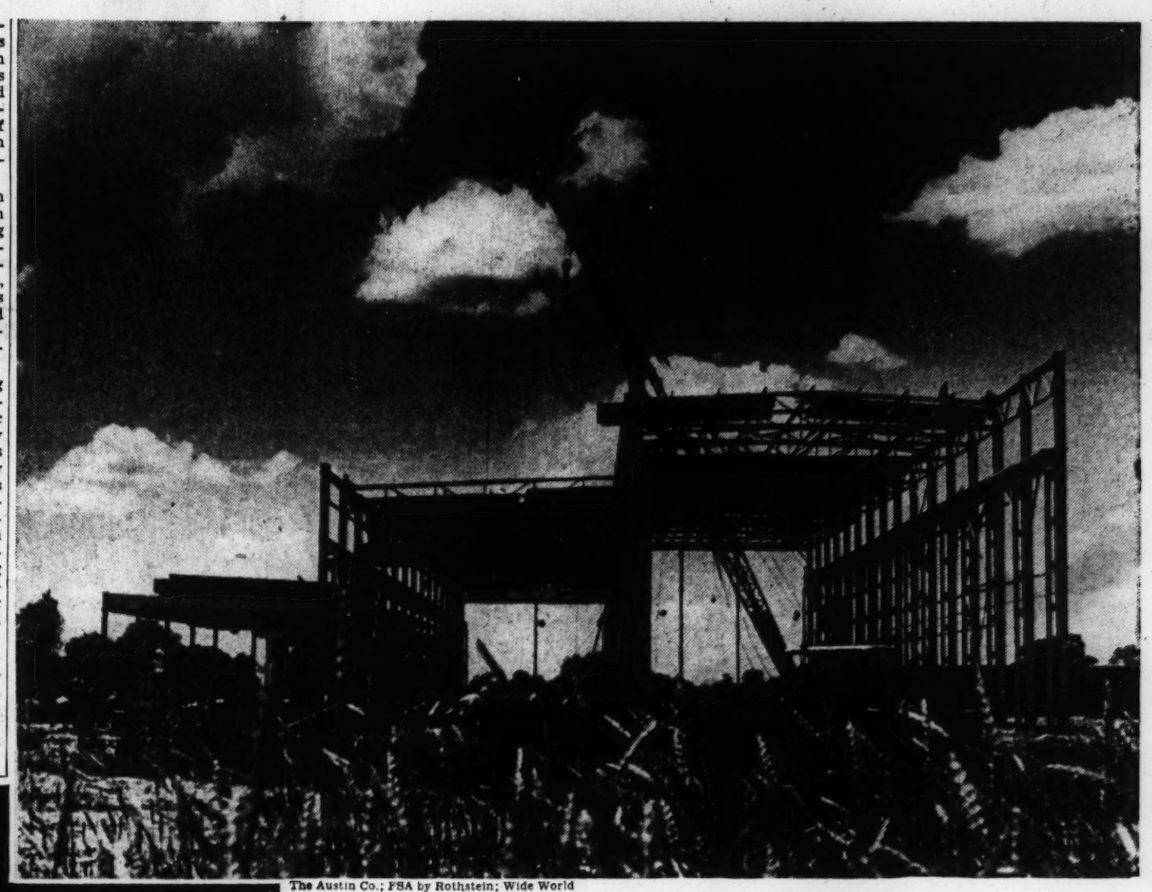
In the Religious and Social Action, all churches of all denominations have worked together in harmony. There has been a decided increase in church attendance.

In Law Enforcement the organization has enlisted the support of the owners of places of amusemen and any owner who violates the code is effectively dealt with by his colleagues. Police officers state that they have never had so much co-operation as at present. Despite the large influx of temporary workers there has been no increase in crime, it is said—rather a decrease.

A Safety Division deals with the vastly increased traffic. An Agricultural Division is helping the dispossessed farmers to resettle. The Communications Division has unified the press, radio, public lecturers, and entertainers in the crusade for harmony and good will. Practically every public gathering has become a channel of friendly feelings.

Ravenna has given a glowing example of outstanding industrial efficiency and of democratic solidarity. There have been many sad hearts here. Beautiful farms were wiped out. Rural tranquillity was disturbed. Temporary camps were scattered over the countryside. But a gigantic plant for defending democracy from foreign enemies was set up with remarkable speed, and in this lightning change practically all the cherished treasures of democratic Ohio communities were preserved or even enhanced.

This was due to a co-operative Government, industrial leaders of a high order, loyal labor, patriotic farmers, and noble community leaders with a gifted, devoted, highly respected judge at their head.



The Austin Co.; FSA by Rothstein; Wide World

Rising From an Ohio Wheatfield—An Addition to America's War Arsenal

Evidence that America's war program is getting under way is seen in the rapid construction of munition factories on midwestern lands where farmers a year ago were raising gladiolus, plowing wheat fields, and tending prize cattle. When farmers grimly join in leveling hills, filling valleys, and sweeping farm buildings away to make way for factories of war, it means they are preparing with all their might to defend their heritage.

By a Staff Artist

Drop the Negative—Adopt the Positive

The Country Speaks: Far West

Farms Geared for One Speed: Capacity Production ..... ***By Nate White***

There is more than mere shortage of man power behind all the concern over farm labor in the news out of Washington these days. From indications on the farms of the west, something big can be expected this year in the way of record output. Crop quotas have been tossed aside. Fear of crowded markets has been dissipated. The lid is off. The only limits seem to be those imposed by available labor and available farm machinery. The western farm, a highly mechanized institution, is geared for only one speed this year: capacity production.

In 1941, aggregate output of crops and livestock products brought the Far West's farmers a record income of $1,497,000,000 or 30 per cent more than in 1940, according to the Twelfth Federal Reserve Bank, San Francisco. This figure compared with 1937's western farm income of $1,225,900,000 and 1929's of $1,207,790,000. And there were still crop quotas, still production qualms in 1941 about possible markets.

Taking Government at Its Word

The Western farmer is taking his Government at its word when it asks for "food for victory," so far as one can see from reports which filter in here. For instance, from Nevada comes the report that Nevada farmers not only will meet the production goals set for them this year, but that in some items, eggs and hogs especially, they will greatly exceed the goal.

The Nevada War Board of the national Department of Agriculture reports: "A recent survey of Nevada farmers indicates a wholehearted effort to serve their country by increasing production in needed commodities, in most cases far exceeding what has been asked of them." The same report declares that a 2 per cent increase in milk production in 1942 over the 1941 record was asked. The survey disclosed that Nevada farmers were increasing the output 14 per cent.

The same enthusiasm runs high among poultry raisers. Asked to increase egg production 15 per cent this year over last, Nevadans are intending to produce 33 per cent more eggs this year. A 30 per cent increase in hogs is expected, while only a 3 per cent increase was requested. Farm gardens will be increased 29 per cent in the State. Beef increases will just be met.

Utah Farmers Determined to Help

From Utah comes similar information that the farmers are determined to do their part to win the war. The California, Washington, Oregon situations are in the same condition. In Utah and other States where drought on the ranges is a threat each summer, farmers are being urged to avoid large increases in numbers of beef cattle but to attempt to get beef increases by better feeding programs. Too many head of cattle are a problem on a waterless range.

Vegetable increases are being planned according to the value of the foods in nutrition, not according to taste or desirability. Roughly these run in importance as follows: tomatoes, leafy vegetables (cabbage, kale, spinach, greens, lettuce, etc.), green vegetables (carrots, sweet potatoes, squash, rutabagas), and last of all, potatoes.

Meanwhile, on another front the Western farmer is being asked to make a contribution. From the Agricultural War Board in Utah went instructions to gather all the loose scrap iron on the farm and turn it in to collecting agencies for armament.

"Do you know," asked the query, "that there is enough scrap iron and steel on farms, if used with other materials, to make:

"1. More than twice as many battleships as there are in the whole world today, or

"2. Enough 2,000-pound bombs to drop three per minute from Flying Fortress bombers incessantly for over three years?"

One Idaho county, the Utah board declared, combined defense bonds with scrap. Farmers received defense bonds and stamps for their scrap iron, the Utah board said, recommending that the farmer scrap Japan "with scrap."

Intimate Message: Washington

Labor and Management to Confer on Output ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

In a few days you are all going to be reading about the establishment of a system of joint plant and management councils in the war production factories all over the country. In a week or two after that the preliminary work will be under way and conferences will actually be started with management and labor in key industrial cities over the United States prior to establishment of the local councils themselves.

We are about to watch, right before our eyes, the birth of a big new effort to boost factory morale, reduce strikes, promote teamwork and harness all that patriotic workers' energy which can sometimes speed up factory production 25 per cent without a change in hours or wages.

In point of fact this new drive is designed to do in a more intelligent and specific form what the rather preposterous oratorical army of "4-minute speakers" tried to do in the First World War. But instead of merely whooping things up, this new program will have a precise objective and a very specific machinery.

Organized labor has been calling for establishment of joint plant committees for years. Philip Murray, C. I. O. head, has what he calls the "Murray Plan," for a joint council of management and labor, to operate and control all the essential features of a given industry.

The present program does not take that form. In fact the "Murray Plan" goes altogether too far. It is doubtful if Mr. Murray himself realizes the possible consequences of his proposal. The new program is similar to the "Murray Plan" only in that it brings representatives of labor and of management round the same table once a week in a particular plant or factory to discuss means of speeding up production.

The joint plant committees will be advisory, not administrative, but they will give the wage earners a chance to participate in the councils and to recommend policies. Mr. Murray and William Green, head of the A. F. of L., have given the program their enthusiastic indorsement.

Donald M. Nelson, WPB head, is pushing it, and it is just about ready to be announced. Considerable reluctance has been shown by employers' organizations, but very favorable reaction is reported from individual plants.

In Britain councils of management, labor, and whatever groups of citizens are vitally affected by a policy, have been set up. In the United States the C. I. O.-United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers has just established co-ordinating committees with the Westinghouse Electrical & Manufacturing Co. in various plants all over the country to co-operate with management in efforts to cut corners, eliminate waste motion and inefficient practices. Other joint committees are being set up. The B. & O. Railroad has had them for years.

The program is being organized by the management and labor divisions of WPB. This week the labor division is holding conferences with unions in 15 or 20 key plants over the country to sell them the idea. The purpose is to explain that this will not undercut regular trade unions and will not usurp the work of the unions on grievances and similar matters. Next week the program takes its second step. In some 30 cities there will be conferences with prime contractors and unions to get the machinery for the new joint plant councils under way.

Instead of passing a law saying that workers must do something, this program approaches the problem by trying to stimulate workers to increase their efforts voluntarily, with all the patriotic vigor at their command. Some newspaper readers who have read nothing but criticism of trade unions recently may be surprised at the approach. They may have been misled by exaggerated reports of strikes. Sporadic strikes and so-called "quickies" have occurred, and in some cases have been and are serious, but union officials appear to be conscientiously trying to curb them. The United Press quoted Mr. Nelson as saying on Saturday "there were no strikes at the present time interfering with the flow of war goods."

Just as the Navy has long been stimulating production by granting the coveted "E" pennant to plants for excellence, the WPB will institute a series of honorary awards to encourage production. A score board will be displayed in each plant to show production quotas. There will be mass meetings. Competitions will be organized between departments and perhaps between plants.

Publicity will be given to the feats of particular individuals or teams. Men like to have their efforts recognized, that's why the Army gives medals. A program of awards for superior output and for improved technical ideas in factories and assembly lines is part of the new program. The whole thing is based on the assumption that men and unions are patriotic, and want to help.

If the program is placed in the hands of practical men, and run in a friendly and realistic mood, it may greatly aid the increased production which the nation so badly wants.

To Change the Subject:

What Books for the Air-Raid Shelter ..... ***By Ethel C. Ince***

Pick . . . shovel . . . crowbar . . . flashlights . . . blankets . . . mattresses . . . water containers . . . thermos flasks . . . radio . . . games . . . magazines . . . books. No, this is not an excerpt from the inventory of a country store. It is quoted from the list the warden has handed us of "must" supplies for an air-raid shelter.

Thoughtfully, I glanced over it. I have never handled a pick or a crowbar; here is an opportunity to acquire new skills. Several of the articles do not need to be justified as likely to come in very handy in an emergency. The last three items are in the way of entertainment—the radio not being there for amusement, but for the serious business of picking up information and instructions that are put on the air.

Games . . . magazines . . . books. These offer a wide range of choice, according to the tastes of the occupants of the shelter. Solitaire and bridge will help lots of people to while away time in a shelter, but I shall have to look elsewhere for diversion. Card games leave me cold, although I once had a great fondness for bézique—but nobody plays that now. Magazines I shall have to pass over, too. I always read a magazine with an eye and an ear on whatever is going on around. To be completely transported to another place or time, I must have a book. But here is a dilemma. What books shall one choose for an air-raid shelter? Space will be limited, and how can one know in advance what book will fit one's mood best at the time it is so urgently needed?

It required a good deal of reflection to think of a way out of this difficulty. But now I have it. I shall choose several groups of books—about a half dozen in each group—and earmark them for shelter reading. Then, I shall rotate the groups in service. When the plan starts working, I shall see ways of improving on it. But in its present form, it will do for a beginning.

In this company of books, I shall not include any that I have not already read and accepted thoroughly as my own. To do otherwise would be like putting an untried friend into a situation that might prove his undoing. No, on these occasions, one must lean on tried and proven friends. Already the shelf from which my groups of "shelter" books will be made up is beginning to take form.

I shall require more than casual entertainment values in books that are to perform such exacting yeoman's service. These books must be able to evoke beauty and courage; they must renew one's faith in human values; they must recall the joys of simple things and the strength of fundamental virtues. Some novels will pass the test. The several small volumes in Duhamel's "Chroniques des Pasquiers," for instance, will be delectable companions, providing also the enjoyment of the author's exquisite French. But one's choice of novels is individual; each of us must follow his own taste.

Poetry I must have in my "shelter" collection. One of the best anthologies, perhaps Walter de la Mare's "Come Hither," and also his "Peacock Pie" and the two small volumes of "The Tempest" and "Twelfth Night" in the Quiller Couch edition. "The Wind in the Willows," by Kenneth Grahame, in the edition with Arthur Rackham's fascinating pictures; "Wilderness," by Rockwell Kent; and "The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood," illustrated by Howard Pyle, cannot be spared from such a company. "A Selection of Essays from the Spectator," for the perspective it gives and for the enjoyment of Addison's views on "the fair sex," as they crop out in essays such as "A Lady's Library" and "The Fan Exercise," must be included.

I shall prowl around old book stores for some favorites that may be hard to find elsewhere. In the dim past, there were some salty sea tales written by S. S. Jacobs, whose titles I cannot even recall. They would be welcome additions.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Two New Shows on Boston Stages—The Dance—Art Exhibitions

'Dear Public' Arrives At The Colonial

By Edwin F. Melvin

"My Dear Public," Irving Caesar's new musical comedy, which came to the Colonial last evening en route to New York, is largely an entertainment of songs and satirical specialties. The music is pleasant. The rhymes set to the tunes are bright and amusing. And the specialties are ingenious. But the show as a whole seems slender. The book is weak and lacking in humors integrated with the plot. The production appears to be still in a tentative state, lacking in speed, nimbleness, and assurance. There is promising material with which to work. It needs yet to be assembled and displayed to advantage.

* * *

Mr. Caesar, who, in addition to acting as producer, has collaborated on the book with Charles Gottesfeld and has written music and lyrics with the assistance of Sam Lerner and Gerald Marks, is skillful in composing tuneful melodies that flow across the footlights with deceptive ease. But the plot is laborious. It is one of those backstage yarns about an unrecognized Greenwich Village genius and his youthful friends who finally manage to put on a revue by persuading a producer to vanish from the scene. Essentially the idea is satirical. But the satire is never well developed.

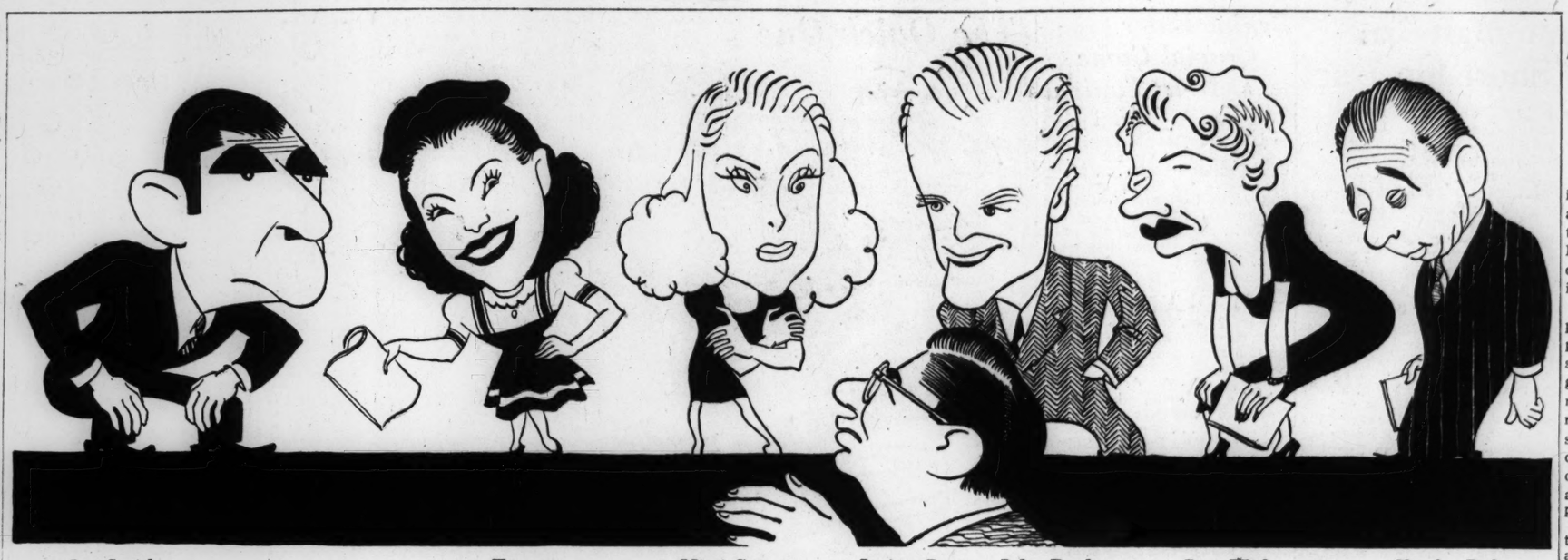
The specialties are in better case. There is an unusually clever bit, "Laugh It Off," in which Kitty Mattern, in "dead pan" style illustrates various types of laughter in accompaniment to a lecture by John Frank. The Revuers, who are on the stage frequently during the evening, have an uproarious takeoff on old-fashioned operettas, and a lively song based on headlines from Variety, the trade paper. John Buckmaster indulges in a monologue dealing with the triple-barreled topic of Shakespearean acting, a foreign-language radio program and a bit of newsreel. There is a patter song on Broadway producers and a ditty about the difficulties of getting a show produced.

* * *

Mitzi Green, who is no longer a juvenile player, but a lively young lady, sings many of the songs and does them briskly. Rose Brown, in "Color Line," has a full-voiced melody which last evening called for an encore. Tamara, as attractive as ever, has comparatively little to do. She does not appear until the second act and then has only two songs, "Rain on the Sea," a haunting melody, and "Now That I'm Free," which is less effective.

In the dancing, the diminutive Miriam La Velle carried off the honors with an amazing acrobatic number in which she seemed to be dancing on her hands almost as much as on her feet. The more elaborate routines directed by Carl Randall were unevenly successful. Some of the best of them tended to the ballet manner and in one or two of them an opportunity was given to Marc Platt. Place has been found too for specialty dances by Eric Victor.

The Martins are of considerable aid with their minor-key harmonies. Cora Witherspoon has a hand in the plot as the wife of the producer. Charles Dale turns up as a butcher who would be a playwright, and Joe Smith is the producer who spends much of his time concealing his identity but quoting himself with a satisfaction that would soon reveal him to anyone not under contract to keep the secret.



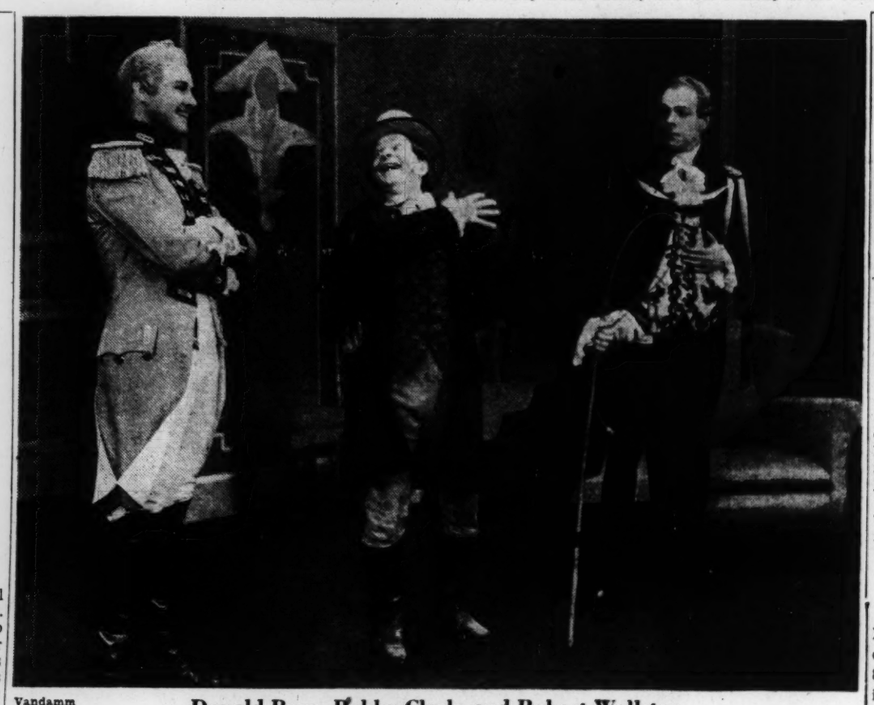
Joe Smith — Tamara — Mitzi Green — Irving Caesar — John Buckmaster — Cora Witherspoon — Charles Dale

Producer and members of the cast of "My Dear Public," musical comedy at the Colonial Theater.

'My Dear Public'

At the Colonial—Musical comedy presented by Irving Caesar, with a book by Mr. Caesar and Charles Gottesfeld; music and lyrics by Mr. Caesar, Sam Lerner, and Gerald Marks; dances directed by Carl Randall; settings by Albert Johnson, costumes by Lucinda Ballard; book directed by Joseph Pevney. The cast includes:

The Martins—Themselves	
Phyllis, Jo Jean, Ralph, Hugh	
The Revuers—Themselves,	
Betty Comden, Judith Tuvin, John Frank, Alvin Hammer, Adolph Green	
Jean	Mitzi Green
Barney Short	Joe Smith
Byron Bach	John Buckmaster
Betty	Betty Comden
Judith	Judith Tuvim
John	John Frank
Alvin	Alvin Hammer
Watters	Carl Malden
Daphne Drew	Cora Witherspoon
A Playwright	John Philliber
Gus Wagner	Charles Dale
The Doctor	Lionel Ince
Secretary	Kitty Mattern
Rose Brown	Rose Brown
Doorman	Henry Sherwood
Mignon	Mignon Wright
Edith	Edith Laumer
Olga	Olga Suarez



Vandamm

Donald Burr, Bobby Clark, and Robert Wallsten

In "The Rivals," coming to the Boston Opera House Monday evening.

The Ballet Barnstormers

A little group of young dancers calling themselves The Ballet Barnstormers showed what ingenuity can do in contriving a pleasing and practicable handmade studio out of small means, in two intimate concerts on Friday and Saturday evenings last week.

They have made of a white-brick walled, low-ceilineed room in Newbury Street a gay and workable dancing place. Tasteful sliding curtains separate the dancing area from the spectators, painted backcloths and properties set the scene, the lighting is ably handled, and everything is neatly managed for smooth and efficient production. Chief credit for the production end of their performances goes to George Wells, lighting technician and stage designer, who also

dances. Betty Osgood and Carl Morris, former pupils of Jan Veen, are the leading partners, and Anna Ebsen contributes the academic ballet quota.

The program as presented at the cabaret concert of Saturday evening was largely derivative in style and choregraphy, stemming unmistakably from the studio and workshop shows Jan Veen has put on from time to time. But all beginners have to have a starting point to grow from, and there was humor and fun and liveliness in their conceptions.

A special feature of the programs was the showing of short dance films, the most important one of Doris Humphrey and her early group in the "Air for the G String." Performed against an imposing pillared background, in the sweeping garments of that period, the design appears with classical clarity, flows serenely, majestically as the music that inspired it. Miss Humphrey looks as lovely as a Botticelli figure. A service to dance and to posterity would be an endowment or subscription fund for the preservation of all the works of our great American dancers in motion pictures. With the superlative technical equipment of this age so lavishly at hand, it is the grossest negligence to allow their work to slip by unrecorded.

Meanwhile The Ballet Barnstormers render their share of service in showing such few films as are available from time to time.

M. L.

'Tobacco Road' Returns

One wonders why "Tobacco Road," which opened a two-weeks engagement (its fourth in Boston) at the Plymouth Theater last night, is such a success. It has neither depth nor breadth. It is a narrow, shallow tale of a sharecropper in Georgia. The play has worn well, and has all the spontaneity of a new production, and one is bewildered to know how it, like the tumbledown farmhouse which forms its only scene, stands up. It is grim entertainment, sordid and vulgar.

Critics have tried to show that the public in war days seeks a different kind of play from that favored by people during a peace period. This must be the exception. "Tobacco Road" has survived the vicissitudes of peace and war. The public today apparently demands realism, stark and bitter, if this play is a criterion. Here it is, a story of frustration, the curtain torn aside on the poverty of a family in the South, which may or may not be representative. It is the lowest subsistence level of the soil, perpetuated by Jeeter Lester, a sharecropper, whose selfish, distorted philosophy of the land drags his family down and along with him to what? There is a futility about the play which lacks the finer points of human uplift. A turnip patch is the height of Jeeter's ambition, if any ambition Jeeter has.

Jeeter Lester subscribes to the belief that there are no rights of property in a turnip. The turnip is his, if its owner's back is turned. And upon incidents based on this philosophy is the grim humor dependent. The somber background is relieved occasionally by the finer instincts of Ada, Jeeter's wife, a part in the capable hands of Sara Perry. She is a symbol of tragedy.

It is said that people may rise, if they choose. Or they may remain low in the scale of humanity. In "Tobacco Road" the choice is unmistakable, an effortless choice, listless, crude, and vile. In most plays there is a mixture of bitter and sweet. In "Tobacco Road" there is one element only, and it is seldom there is a spark of resistance to relieve the drab picture.

John Barton, as Jeeter Lester, makes the most of the leading part in what at least to this observer is a superficial comedy. It has been held that the Lester family are the victims of circumstances. Whether or no they are, their condition places them from an economic standpoint only one stage removed from slavery. Let us hope they are not typical of the South.

The play is well cast, Lov Bensey being capably portrayed by William Bishop, leaves a distinct impression of a good piece of acting.

W. W. C.

Four-Man Display In Providence

Four painters are participating in a joint exhibition which will be at the Providence Art Club through March 15. They are Dwight Burnham, Stephen Macomber, Gerald Mast, and Frederick R. Sisson.

The modesty and integrity which pervades this exhibition is impressive. The four artists work seriously, conscientiously, and in good taste. They are free of the mannerisms of the day. They are not subject painters, nor are they social or psychological or symbolical. They paint with their eyes on the object, shaping and coloring and modifying it to a pictorial purpose.

Dwight Burnham's pictures are the most modest in range. "Clay and Sand," "The Wharf," and "Erosion" reveal his thoughtful procedure in selecting a minimum of details to relate a mood through a nicely sustained arrangement. Stephen Macomber's pictures show range from the reflective still-life, "Ancestral Tomes," to "Watch Hill Light, September 21, 1938," a powerful portrayal of the hurricane. Mr. Macomber has not resorted to obvious devices for heightening the effect, if anything he has attained intensity through a rather calm record of the storm. His "Head of a Sculptor" shows another facet of his talent in direct naturalistic portraiture.

Gerald Mast is the only painter with definite resemblance to Paris. He recalls Derain and some moods of Picasso. His portraiture reflects the primitive tendency, but mildly and pleasingly. He simplifies, generalizes, and idealizes. Frederick Sisson, last of the four, shows both drawings and paintings. The latter have been executed in tempera with an oil glaze. The technique imparts a vividness to the pictures so that they carry forcefully to a distant view. Mr. Sisson's drawings are beautifully executed. "Low Tide" and "Cranberry Harvest" show deep luminous perspectives articulated, in a sensitively modulated pen stroke.

D. A.

Nelson on Radio Tonight

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Progress of Government and industrial conversion to a wartime basis is to be the theme of Columbia's "Report to the Nation" program tonight, CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

One of the regular series of talks scheduled weekly by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, over one of the major networks, is to be given at 10:15 p. m. over the Mutual to WAAB combination.

Fritz Reiner, conducting his second concert with the NBC Symphony Orchestra, has scheduled Cornelius' Overture to "The Barber of Baghdad," and Richard Strauss' tone poem, "Don Quixote," Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

Gracie Allen will be heard as "peace maker" between a quareling couple, Burns and Allen, NBC-WNAC, 7:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Bob Burns is to have Alfred Hitchcock, English motion picture director, as his guest, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m. "The Great Gildersleeve" is to be heard in some comic situations resulting from misplacing a defense stamp book, WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Rudolf Firkusny, Czech pianist, is to play familiar compositions of Chopin and Smetana, in a network recital, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m. He is to be introduced on the air by Jan Masaryk, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the Czech Government in Exile. The principal arias from Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" are to be reviewed by Jean Tennyson, Jan Peerce, and Robert Weede in the "Great Moments in Music" program, CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

Adolph Menjou is scheduled to be the guest of Eddie Cantor, NBC-WNAC, 9 p. m.

Thursday

The annual Harvard-Radcliffe concert will be radiocast over FM (frequency modulation) Stations W43B, Boston, and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H., as the first in a series of college concerts presented by the Yankee Network for FM radio. On this first concert, from Sanders Theater, Cambridge, Mass., Elliot Carter's (Harvard '30) "The Defense of Corinth" will receive its premiere. Other works programmed are Mozart's "Regina Coeli" (K. 108), Palestrina's Missa: "O Admirabile Commercium," Choruses from Cherubini's Requiem in C minor, Normand Lockwood's "Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking," Choruses from Offenbach's "La Belle Helene," folk songs, arranged by Dvořák and Robert Delaney, and three Bach Chorales. Radiocast, 8:15 to 10 p. m.

The Cincinnati Conservatory Orchestra is to play Beethoven's Symphony No. 8, in F major, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m. Alfred Wallenstein has scheduled the premiere of a new work by William Grant Still, Negro composer, and the first performance in the United States of Haydn's Symphony No. 74, in E, for his "Sinfonietta," MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m. Eight-handed arrangements of Handel's "Horn Pipe" from the "Water Music," Stravinsky's Danse Russe, from "Petrouchka," Chopin's Waltz in E minor, and Bizet's "The Top," are to be played by the First Piano Quartet, Blue-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes is to lead a panel including H. V. Kaltenborn, radio commentator, Jonathan Daniels, newly appointed Assistant Director of Civilian Defense, and Eleanor Herrick, National Labor Relations Board official, in an America's Town Meeting discussion of "Are the American People Preparing for Total War?," Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Political satire, "Overstuffed Ballots," will have Akim Tamiroff, screen actor, as guest on Rudy Vallee's program, assisted by John Barrymore and Joan Davis, NBC-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Friday

Claudio Arrau, Chilean pianist, is to be soloist in Walter Damrosch's "Music Appreciation Hour," playing Debussy's "Fireworks" in the latter half of the hour which is to be devoted to the Frenchman's works, Blue-WBZ, 2 p. m.

Eugene Ormandy returns to the "three B's" by programming Beethoven's "Coriolanus" Overture, Bach's "Brandenburg" Concerto No. 5, in D major, and Brahms' Symphony No. 1, in C minor, for the regular Friday afternoon Philadelphia Orchestra concert, MBS-WAAB, 2:30 p. m.

Paul Wittgenstein, Austrian pianist, is to be soloist in the British-American Festival playing Benjamin Britten's "Diversions on a Theme for Piano and Orchestra," written especially for him. The American work will be Clark Eastham's "Andante for Strings." The concert will be conducted by Charles Lichter, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

Opening Tonight

"New Hellzapoppin"—At the Majestic. Olsen and Johnson musical revue, which, with revisions ran for nearly four years in New York. Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton head a cast which includes Barto and Mann, Radio Rogues, Charles Withers and his "Opry House," Hardeen the magician, Stephen and J. C. Olsen, Harry Reso, Lyda Sue, Shirley Wayne, Ruth Faber, the Charioteers, Stormy Bergh and Happy Moore, the Biltmorettes, Three Debs, Dippy Diers, Bobby Barry, Billy Adams, and Peter Chan. Dialogue by Olsen and Johnson; production staged by Edward Duryea Dowling; dances arranged by Gae Foster; music and lyrics by Sammy Fain and Charles Tobias. Audiences are asked to assemble before 8:15.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—
"My Dear Public," presented by Irving Caesar. Featuring Mitzi Green, John Buckmaster, Tamara, Joe Smith, Cora Witherspoon and Charles Dale. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Majestic—
"New Hellzapoppin," by Olsen and Johnson, presented by Messrs. Schubert. Featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland, with John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"Louisiana Purchase," with William Gaxton, Vera Zorina and Victor Moore, and Irene Bordoni. Music by Irving Berlin. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Women's Symphony Orchestra of Boston. Alexander Thiede, conductor. 8:30.

Boston University's Alumni Hall, 34 Exeter Street—
Lecture-recital by the Haydn Harp Duo, Kenneth D. Custance, and Gladys Crockford Custance, assisted by Estelle Remie, contralto. 8:15. (No admission charge.)

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"Farewell to Arms," Gary Cooper. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. 2:20, 5:10, 8.

Exeter—
"Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 2:20, 5:45, 9:20. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 4, 7:45.

Fenway—
"Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Victor Mature and Jack Oakie. 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris and Jean Parker. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodward, Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Sing for Your Supper," Buddy Rogers. 1:10, 4:35, 8:05. "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 2:30, 6, 9:25.

Metropolitan—
"Kings Row," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan and Robert Cummings. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:50. "Melody Lane," Leon Errol, the Merry Macs, Baby Sandy and Anne Gwynne. 10:10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:06.

Modern—
"Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks Jr., Akim Tamiroff. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 6:10, 9:40. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard and Lucile Fairbanks. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 9.

Paramount—
"Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Victor Mature and Jack Oakie. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:20, 10. "No Hands On the Clock," Chester Morris and Jean Parker. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

R-K-O-Boston—
"Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 10:55 a. m., 1:50 4:40, 7:35, 10:05. Stage Show: 12:35, 3:30, 6:25, 9:15.

Scollay—
"Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks Jr., Akim Tamiroff. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 10 a. m., 1:35, 4:45, 8:10.

Shubert—
"Safeguarding Military Information." "How to Hold Your Husband." "Changed Identity," "Seven Snapshots." "Toronto's Skate Club Carnival." "Carlos Molina and His Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. 12:25, 3:40, 6:50, 10. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard and Lucile Fairbanks. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50.

Telepix—
"Viva Mexico," "Mystery Story." "Pete Smith Comedy," "Rhumba Rhythm." "College Sports," Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Law of the Jungle," Arline Judge. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 2, 4:20, 6:30, 8:50. "Black Dragon," Bela Lugosi. 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3, 5:20, 7:40, 10.

Uptown—
"Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1, 4:35, 8:20. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 2:30, 6:15, 9:55.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:40. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold, Walter Houston and Simon. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "The Wolf Man," Lon Chaney and Bela Lugosi. "Tragedy at Midnight," John Howard. 2:30 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 2 Evenings, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello." "Moon Over Her Shoulder," John Sutton and Lynn Bari. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 2, 8. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 3:23, 9:33.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge: "Right to the Heart,' Brenda Joyce. 2, 8:05, 8:10. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 3:25, 6:35, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 3:15, 6:20, 9:35. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 1:50, 5, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "All That Money Can Buy,' Edward Arnold and Walter Huston." "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 7:45.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Codman Square: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Walter Houston. 1:45, 8.
Strand: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 2:49, 8:12. "Sierra Sue," Gene Autry. 1:38, 7, 9:58.
Park: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari and John Sutton. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. News and Shorts. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche. 1:53, 8:08. "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:08, 9:21.
Hyde Park: "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. "Wings Over Honolulu." 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Hold Back the Dawn," Olivia de Havilland and Charles Boyer. 2:30 and 8:15. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger. 4:25, 10:10.

MALDEN—Granada: "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 4:52, 7:59. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power. 3:04, 6:11, 9:18.
Maplewood: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis and James Cagney. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 1:55, 8:25. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 3:30, 7, 9:55.
Orpheum: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. "Target for Tonight." 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks Jr., 3:10, 9. "The Wolf Man," Ralph Bellamy. 1:55, 7:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Son of Fury," Gene Tierney and Tyrone Power. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuler and Maureen O'Sullivan. 3:40, 9:10. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "International Lady," George Brent and Basil Rathbone. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and R. Whorf. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 2:05, 6:30, 9:30. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 3:40, 8:05.

QUINCY — Quincy: "All That Money Can Buy," Walter Huston and Anne Shirley. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. 2 and 8.
Strand; "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern and Robert Young. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Blonde Comet," Virginia Vale. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "The Wolf Man," Lon Chaney, Jr., and Claude Rains. "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downs. 1:45. Evenings continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autrey. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Suspicion," Joan Fontaine and Cary Grant. "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari and Charles Ruggles. 2:07, 7:53. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 3:33, 9:08.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:30, 7:30.
Watertown Square: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry and Smiley Burnette. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "I Wake Up Screaming," Bette Grable and Victor Mature. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Philadelphia Story," James Stewart and Katharine Hepburn. "Target for Tonight." 2:15 and 7:45, daily except Sunday.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "International Lady," George Brent and Basil Rathbone. "Topper Returns," Robert Young and Joan Blondell. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 3:46, 8:06. "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 2:14, 6:30, 9:53.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
4th WEEK
ACADEMY AWARD WINNER FOR THE BEST PICTURE OF THE YEAR!
HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY
Plus 2nd FEATURE
NIAGARA FALLS

Loew's STATE & ORPHEUM
30c till 1 p. m., Doors Open: Orpheum 9:15 State 11:15
Spencer Katharine
TRACY-HEPBURN
in A GEORGE STEVENS Production
WOMAN OF THE YEAR
with FAY BAINTER - REGINALD OWEN
Plus
"Man Who Returned To Life"
John Howard-Lucile Fairbanks

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting." — Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET
with VINCENT PRICE JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. Cl. 6-4740. Evgs. 8:40 Evgs. 30c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c to $2.20. Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin, & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most ingacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
BLITHE SPIRIT
Clifton Webb Peggy Wood Leonora Corbett Mildred Natwick
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2:40

"I am still laughing" —Robert Benchley
Carly Wharton & Martin Gabel present
CAFE CROWN
with MORRIS & SAM CARNOVSKY & JAFFE
CORT, 48th St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-0046. No Mon. Perf. Evgs. Incl. SUN. 8:40. Mats. Sat. and Sun. 55c-$2.20

"'Junior Miss' is a joy."—Watts, Herald Trib. The New Comedy Smash
JUNIOR MISS
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
Empire, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

'Belongs on your must list'—Brown, World-Tel.
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. CL. 6-0730. Evs. 8:30 Evgs. Incl. Sun. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat., $2.20-55c

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4500
Monday and Tuesday
Dan Ameche—Joan Bennett
"CONFIRM OR DENY"
The March of Time—Far East Command
"LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING"
Wednesday Review Day

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NOW
Betty GRABLE • Victor MATURE • Jack OAKIE
"Song of the Islands"
Plus "No Hands on the Clock"

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COLONIAL • TONIGHT 8:30 1 Week only
IRVING CAESAR presents THE GAY NEW MUSICAL
"MY DEAR PUBLIC"
with a stellar cast of BROADWAY FUNMAKERS
EVES. $1.10 TO $2.20
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2 WKS. BEG. MAR. 16. MATS. THUR. SAT.
The Great Play of Our Time
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with Jay C. Flippen & Happy Felton
N. Y. Cast & Production of 100 Funatics
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ALL SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY
A THEATRE GUILD production
BOBBY CLARK WALTER HAMPDEN
THE RIVALS
Evgs. $2.75-55c; Wed.-Sat. Mats. $2.20-55c

Red Sox Veteran Infielder Cannot Be Counted Out of Running for Regular Berth

Skeeter Newsome Man To Watch in Shortstop Duel

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 10—In the mild confusion surrounding the question: "Who will play shortstop for the Red Sox this year?" one candidate seems to have been lost in the shuffle. Being highly regarded rookies up from class AA minor leagues, Johnny Pesky of Louisville and Eddie Pellagrini of San Diego are holding the interest of most of the critics who daily inhabit Payne Field. Then, too, there is Manager Joe Cronin, who probably would like to take at least one more fling at his favorite berth.

But according to a couple of anonymous members of the Red Sox family, the fellow to watch in this interesting struggle for the regular short field berth is Skeeter Newsome, the blond veteran from Georgia. It may be that he will be in there April 14 when the Boston club opens against the Athletics.

Has Confidence

"After reading the papers all winter and having kept my ears open here in camp, I wonder if anybody knows I'm on the ball club," said the 155-pound Georgian at the close of yesterday's workout. "I suppose kids coming up for their first try in the big leagues naturally get the biggest play in the press, but don't forget to take a look around that infield about the middle of April. Old Skeeter might happen to be out there somewhere. I'm not bragging. A fellow has got to have a little confidence. And I think that I'm ready, after all these years, to graduate to a regular."

Such a line as "all these years" makes Newsome sound like an ancient candidate. But he is still young enough to give the Red Sox, or any other outfit, six or seven more years of top-flight ball in the majors. It has been only a series of circumstances which have kept him from being a regular long before this; and it has to be admitted, even by those who hardly knew he was around, that the time is ripe for that big promotion.

Mack Gave Up

Newsome was playing good ball for Connie Mack back in 1937, but was sidelined late in the season when hit by a pitched ball. The following spring it looked as if he had the shortstop job sewed up with the Athletics, but again got in the way of a pitch. It happened about 10 days before the pennant race was to open. The second mishap put him on the shelf for the entire '38 campaign. Connie finally gave up.

The Red Sox liked Newsome's play at Baltimore in 1940 and last year found him a very handy man at Fenway Park. He appeared in 68 games as Cronin's relief at shortstop, 22 as Bobby Doerr's replacement at second base, once started at second and finished at short, as well as going in several times as a pinch runner. While Doerr was out with a spring injury, Skeeter stepped in and upheld the defensive tradition like a champion. The chant in the press box was: "If he could only hit!"

Light Hitter

It must be admitted that Newsome has never been a good hitter. Once in a while a streak would put him up around .300. But by the end of the year he would always settle down around .230 or .240, sometimes lower. Last year he did only .225 and certainly looked out of place walking up to the plate behind such hitters as Cronin, Jimmy Foxx, Doerr and Jim Tabor. But Skeeter is doing better in the batter's box this spring and there is a reason.

"I took Hughie Duffy's advice and strengthened my shoulders during the winter," the Georgian continued. "I'd pick up a bat and swing both left and right-handed 300 to 500 times daily. I'd do it in front of a mirror, like Ted Williams, and try to keep my swing level. All the while I was building up my shoulders and arms.

"When I told Joe Cronin I was going to concentrate on hitting left-handed this year—and that I was confident it would make me a threat at the plate—he told me to come down here early and get some extra batting practice. I've really surprised myself with my improvement. I only hope that I can keep going."

* * *

It develops that Johnny Pesky's arrival in Sarasota was delayed because he stopped off at the Great Lakes Naval Training Base for a day. In draft class 1-A, he will probably join up with the Great Lakes outfit rather than go into the Army. The Naval Base, with Mickey Cochrane in charge, will have an outstanding team this summer. It probably was this fact that lured Ted Williams to the base before he left for Florida.

* * *

Cronin is giving Ken Chase, the new southpaw, extra fielding practice. Incidentally, Tex Hughson, Dick Newsome and Charley Wagner are among the best fielding pitchers in the American League. Wagner makes that play to second base as well as anybody.

* * *

Anton Karl is a fine all-around athlete, having been a basketball as well as a baseball star at Manhattan College before turning to pro ball.

* * *

The Red Sox open their 12-game spring series with the Cincinnati Reds here tomorrow. The teams play two at Payne Field, two in Tampa and the rest on the northward journey.

Bruins Enter Crucial Game Here Tonight

The Bruins can nail down the lid on third place tonight if they are victorious over Chicago Black Hawks at the Garden . . . A win would give the B's a five-point lead which the Hawks could not overcome in their remaining two games . . . A defeat on the other hand would let the visitors creep to within one point of the Rossmen and prolong the suspense for another week . . . Possession of third place is vital to the Bruins' play-off hopes, for with that position goes the advantage of home ice if a third and deciding game is necessary.

* * *

Bruins had intended to fly home from Detroit but were grounded by bad weather . . . The team arrived this morning by train . . . Still in doubt for tonight was the condition of Eddie Wiseman, who injured his leg . . . Wiseman, besides being a sparkplug for the Bruins, is a nemesis to Lo Presti . . . Several times the tiny right winger has beaten Sammy with the goal that has decided the ball game.

* * *

After having trouble nearly all season with Referee Norman Lamport, Manager Art Ross has asked President Calder of the N. H. L. that he be not assigned to any more Bruins games . . . In their very first game of the year at Toronto last Nov. 8, Lamport gave Capt. Dit Clapper a 10-minute misconduct, and later on Dec. 20 in Montreal he gave the big defenseman another one . . . Sunday in Detroit he gave Des Smith a match misconduct penalty, besides displeasing Ross in other ways.

* * *

Red Hamill comes back to Boston again tonight sporting a total of 24 goals, second highest in the league . . . Lynn Patrick of the Rangers with 30 heads the list . . . Red has also picked up 10 assists for a neat mark of 34 points . . . Over the week end Gordon Drillon of Toronto notched his 40th point to assure him of a bonus from the Leaf management . . . Herb Cain's goal in the third period against the Wings Sunday robbed Goalie Johnny Mowers of the bonus he has been promised for six shutouts . . . Mowers scored his fifth shutout against Toronto Feb. 22 and has been looking for the big one ever since.

* * *

Johnny Quilty of Montreal Canadiens, who enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force last Saturday, has been granted leave to finish out the N. H. L. season . . . Quilty won the rookie award last season . . . Three reserve goalies—one for each series—will be picked from the minor leagues for the Stanley Cup play-downs . . . Names of these "insurance" goalies will not be announced until the eve of the play-downs, as they will depend upon which minor leaguers are available at the time . . . These netminders will be in readiness should any of the major leaguers be unable to play because of being injured or called for military service.

* * *

Pete Shields is now boss of the Washington Lions in the American League, taking over the post vacated by Ching Johnson . . . The Lions have a five-point lead over Providence for the third and final play-off spot in the eastern division . . . This is Washington's first season in the circuit . . . Springfield has already won the eastern division race, with New Haven second . . . In the western division it is Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Hershey, in that order now, although the order may be changed before the season ends . . . In this league the hat trick—scoring three goals in a single game—has been accomplished 33 times . . . Four goals in one game have been scored four times, while Red Heron once came up with six tallies.

* * *

It is possible that Chicago will be without the services of their dependable defenseman, Earl Seibert, tonight . . . Cully Dahlstrom, center, will not play, but Bill Carse and Bill Mosienko have both returned to the line-up . . . The Boston Olympics are idle this week, a novelty for them . . . They play twice on the week end, however, meeting Washington Saturday and River Vale Sunday, both games at the Garden . . . Bill Cowley is skating every chance he can . . . Recently he has been practicing with the Junior Olympics, much to Coach Hans Weinberger's delight . . . "See what you can do, boys," he tells his players, "if you will only pass the puck."

G. C.

The Quick One —By Pap'

Sam LoPRESTI
—THE CHICAGO BLACK HAWKS' GIANT GOALIE
A SIX-FOOTER WEIGHING 200 POUNDS, HE IS THE MOST AWKWARD GOALIE ON THE BIG TIME
BUT HE MANAGES TO BE ON THE RIGHT SPOT AT THE RIGHT TIME
HE WAS BROUGHT UP TO FILL IN FOR THE INJURED PAUL GOODMAN LAST SEASON
HE IS ONE OF THE FIVE AMERICAN-BORN HOCKEY PLAYERS ON THE HAWKS' SQUAD
AND I'M GOING TO STICK
PAP'

AP Features

Something Always Happens When Sammy Visits Boston

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Nearly every time big Sammy Lo Presti of the Chicago Black Hawks hockey team comes to Boston, something out of the ordinary happens. If he isn't kicking out rubber from all angles to make things troublesome for the Bruins, then somebody else is doing something to him to make the occasion noteworthy.

Sammy will be in the Chicago nets tonight as the Hawks visit Boston Garden to play the Bruins, and if past performances mean anything, Lo Presti may add another chapter to the record he has already written here.

It is easy to recall the first time this huge goalie ever came to Boston a year ago last January. He was a raw recruit then, brought up to fill in for the indisposed Paul Goodman. Sammy had never seen a major league hockey game before, yet he goaltended the Hawks to a 2-2 tie with the Bruins, and that was at a time when the Bruins were hot. They were just starting out on their great record streak of 23 games without defeat. This rookie didn't beat the Bruins that night, but then, neither did the Bruins beat him.

Stopped 80 Shots

Or take Lo Presti's last visit of the season a year ago. That was the night he turned aside 80 Bruin shots for a new major league record. He stopped 27 shots the first period, 31 the second, and 22 the third, losing only when he tired in the final stanza and allowed Eddie Wiseman's tally to slip by in the 18th minute.

Or you could take his visit here last Jan. 6, when one of those rare penalties that are called maybe once a season provided the Bruins the opportunity to win. It is seldom that a big league club gets caught with seven men on the ice during playing time, but that is what happened to Chicago that evening. Art Wiebe had gone over the boards to relieve Johnny Mariucci, only to have Mariucci turn back to center ice for some reason or other. Referee Bill Chadwick noticed the extra player and called a two-minute penalty. Just 34 seconds remained in that period, but that was time enough for Wiseman to find the range and provide Boston's winning margin in a 3-2 victory.

Last Trip Here

Or finally you could take Sammy's last trip to Boston, the time he was severely injured by a flying puck which hit his face. It was not thought at the time that he could come out for the third period, and a call was even made for a substitute goalie. Sammy, however, refused to be taken out of the line-up. He came back and played not only that third period but an overtime session as well, and for his efforts was rewarded with a 5-3 victory.

Lo Presti could not exactly be called the goalie the Bruins most like to face. Through 12 meetings between Boston and Chicago the results have been just about even. The Bruins have an edge in victories, five to three, with four games having been tied, but they have always had to win those victories the hard way. The two clubs are tied in total goals for this 12-game period, each team having scored exactly 33 times on each other. And in all those 12 games only one has been decided by a margin of more than one tally. That game was the one mentioned above in which Sammy was injured.

Big Goalie

Chicago's big goalie—he is probably the largest in the game, standing just under six feet and weighing close to 200 pounds—is one of the few American players in hockey. Like Frankie Brimsek and Mike Karakas, he comes from Eveleth, Minn., and like them he first learned the rudiments of his position by playing street hockey with the kids. The goal was a cave built of snow and frozen water, and for skates Sammy wore an old pair of miner's boots.

When Frankie and Mike graduated to the high school team, Sammy used to watch them. He picked up their tricks and when he finally began to skate during his sophomore year in high school, he made use of as many of those tricks as he could. A natural athlete, he finally wound up with St. Paul in the American Association where Chicago scouts picked him up.

Shut Out

Since Lo Presti has been in the Chicago nets, he has once shut out the Bruins. That feat came on the occasion of the Bruins' last visit to the Middle West, and ever since then Brimsek has been waiting for a chance to get even. After all, a shutout over the Hawks is something Frankie has not enjoyed but wants quite badly, for whichever of these fellow townsmen gets the edge during the hockey season keeps that edge during the summer as well.

That first time Sammy came to Boston, he hardly knew his own teammates, let alone any of the Bruins. Lo Presti's name translated is said to mean "the quick one," and Sammy has lived up to it. And the Bruins, as well as the other teams of the National Hockey League circuit, have been just as quick to learn about him.

George Diehl Given Chance To Break Into Braves Staff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANFORD, Fla., March 10—If the Braves keep nine pitchers when the season opens April 14, it is almost certain that there will be only one or two new men on the staff. There are eight holdovers—Tom Earley, Dick Errickson, John Hutchings, Al Javery, Art Johnson, Frank Lamanna, Manuel Salvo, and Jim Tobin—and all of them are likely to be retained.

The newcomers who will fight it out for the only opening which may be available include a 20-year-old southpaw from Buffalo, Warren Spahn, and a 27-year-old veteran righthander up from Newark, George Washburn. There also are Lou Tost, southpaw from Seattle; John Sain, righthander from Nashville; Bill Donovan, southpaw from Evansville, and George Diehl, righthander from Evansville.

Fighting Chance

Diehl, who is 25 years old and married, has a fighting chance, because Manager Casey Stengel believes he has the makings of a good relief pitcher, that is, an ability to work frequently, a brave heart, a sharp curve, and good control. His deficiency is a lively fast ball.

In was in 1934 and 1935 that Diehl started pitching for the Allentown American Legion nine. His first three years at South Whitehall High, just outside of Allentown, Pa., he was an outfielder, second baseman, and third baseman, but in his senior year, he pitched, having shown that he had ability when he helped the American Legion team to the State semifinals.

Outright Release

For two years after graduating from high school, Diehl played semi-pro baseball in Allentown. In the middle of the 1937 campaign, he was given a six-week trial with Eastern Maryland in the Eastern Shore League, but this St. Louis Browns farm gave him an outright release when he lost the two games he pitched.

When his semi-pro manager, Jerry Witner, was made manager at Kingsport, Tenn., in 1938, he brought Diehl with him. It was on the strength of his 14-10 record there that the Braves bought him. In 1939 he started with Evansville, won four out of four games, and then was sent to Charleston in the Mid-Atlantic League.

"Sending Diehl to Charleston after he'd won four games and lost none was a mistake," admits Bob Coleman. At Charleston, Diehl won 12 and lost five games.

Won Eight Games

In 1940 Diehl won 11 games, lost eight for Hartford. Four times he had no-hit games for seven innings, but never went the limit. He started at Hartford last season, but after losing eight out of 10 games, he was sent to Evansville, where he won eight games without a defeat, a turnabout he cannot fully explain.

Diehl stands six feet two inches and weighs 196 pounds. At the moment he is distinguished on the Braves squad for his good looks. He hopes to win further recognition with his right arm.

American Title Practically Won By Indian Star

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 10 (AP)—With four games left to play, one more than any of his nearest rivals, Pete Kelly, sandy-haired Springfield Indian ace, appeared today to have clinched the American Hockey League's scoring honors.

Kelly, recovering from a brief lapse in form, tallied four goals and an assist last week to bring his total to 71 points, 10 more than Les Cunningham of Cleveland and Norm Schultz of Pittsburgh, his chief opposition.

It was fortunate for Pete, however, that he found his scoring eye again so quickly because Cunningham, who recorded eight points, and Schultz, who registered one less, were in brilliant form, the best they've shown in some time.

Pete Bessone of Pittsburgh spent two minutes in the penalty box to bring his total to 92 minutes and a misconduct to lead in that department.

The leading scorers:

	G.	A.	Pts.
Kelly, Springfield	30	41	71
Cunningham, Cleveland	25	36	61
Schultz, Pittsburgh	27	34	61
Trudel, Washington	35	25	60
O'Flaherty, Springfield	17	38	55
DeMarco, Providence	22	33	55
Calladine, Providence	31	23	54
MacDonald, Buffalo	25	29	54
Sherf, Pittsburgh	18	35	53
Burns, New Haven	25	27	51

Bell Named Manager

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 10 (AP)—Lester Bell of Harrisburg, Pa., member of the 1926 world championship St. Louis Cardinals who returned to baseball last season after a long absence, has been named 1942 manager of Springfield's reorganized Eastern League club. He piloted the Harrisburg club to the Interstate League championship in 1941.

'Sporting' Gesture

Wide World

Tradition Calls for Sharing

WEST POINT—Sportsmanship is raised to the nth degree when the hockey teams of the Royal Military College of Canada and the United States Military Academy meet in an annual hockey game. It not only prevails on the ice rink and room quarters, but on the dance floor. Here Cadet Allan Sullen turns his girl friend, Doris MacArthur, over to Canadian Cadet George Brown. The game was won by West Point, 3-1, and, as usual, there were no penalties. The West Pointers provide a cheering section for the visitors.

Sports Around the Hub

Harvard Five Closes Season Tomorrow

Harvard winds up its basketball season against Pennsylvania at the Indoor Athletic Building tomorrow night. The game means little in that neither team can climb much higher in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League standing.

Many of the basketball experts, however, are predicting that this Harvard team will make a strong bid for the championship next year. Coach Earl Brown has welded a group of sophomore players into an aggregation that, provided the war doesn't cut into his squad, will serve notice to other league members that the Crimson has a basketball team of tremendous scoring power and defensive ability.

Coach Brown has developed three sophomores on this year's team that are all over 6 feet 2 inches tall. These men are George Burditt, Hughie Hyde and Bud Lutze. Another second-year player who has earned the reputation of "sparkplug" is Chick Lutz.

With this quartet available for the next two years Harvard should go places in the basketball world. It has been a long time since the Crimson has tasted a basketball title and nothing would please the boys more than to present it to their new coach who has done such a magnificent job with the team this season.

* * *

Boston University elected two sports captains yesterday. Jim Davidson, of Needham, was chosen to lead the varsity hockey team, while Joe Silver of Hillside, N. J., was picked to captain the basketball team. The basketball leader is the first hoop captain ever elected at Boston University from outside of the New England area. He scored 132 points from a forward berth this season to take second honors in scoring to Capt. Jim Cassidy, who caged 167 tallies.

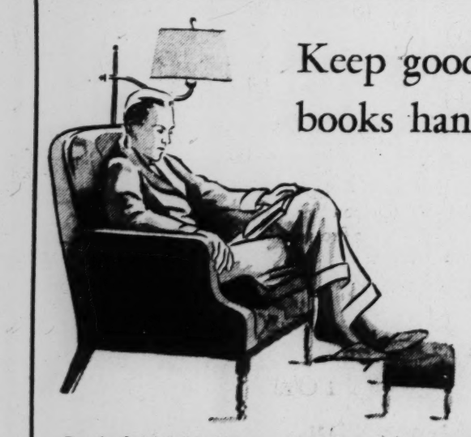
* * *

Northeastern's varsity basketball team has elected Mike Azzone, of Belmont, to captain the Huskies for next season. The new Northeastern captain starred for Bill Kenneally at Chelsea High, and has held down a regular position for Jimmy Dunn during the past two years. He and Al Pajonas teamed to give the Huskies their best record since Coach Dunn took over the coaching job.

* * *

Sport Shorts

The Sixth Annual New England Boys' Clubs Swimming Championships will be held at the Harvard University Pool Saturday, April 4 . . . Lynn Classical and Rindge Tech will open the 17th annual Tech Tournament at Cousens Gym, Tufts, on Thursday . . . A new world record for the two and one-half mile run was set by Gregory Rice, former Notre Dame distance runner, in Washington last night.



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Co-Medalists In Belleair Tourney

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 10 (AP)—Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare of Merion, Pa., and Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Howe of Belleair were co-medalists yesterday in the annual Belleair women's tourney with cards of 85.

Mrs. Robert E. Barbour, Paterson, N. J., the former Bernice Wall, Western open champion, was only a stroke behind with an 86.

Other qualifying scorers included Mrs. Mark McGarry of St. Petersburg, former Southern champion, with a 90, and Mrs. T. P. Gallatin, Tampa City champion, with 91.

Mrs. Betty Hicks Newell, Pasadena, Calif., now a pro, won the championship last year.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
New York	28	16	2	58	171	140
Toronto	26	16	3	55	140	119
Boston	22	16	6	50	137	107
Chicago	23	20	3	47	139	133
Detroit	17	24	4	38	127	138
Montreal	16	26	2	35	123	162
Brooklyn	15	28	3	33	124	164

Rangers Appear To Have Scoring Crown in Hand

MONTREAL, March 10 (AP)—With the National Hockey League finale only 10 days away, it appears as if the New York Rangers will have the individual scoring champion in their line-up for the first time since Bill Cook took the title in the 1932-1933 season.

Bryan Hextall added three points to his total last week and now has 53 points and an almost unbreakable grasp on first place. His teammates, Lynn Patrick and Phil Watson, are tied for second with 51 points each.

Pat Egan, Brooklyn defenseman, still is the undisputed league "bad man" with 104 minutes spent in the penalty box.

The leading scorers:

Player, Club	G	A	Pts.
Hextall, New York	22	31	53
Patrick, New York	30	21	51
Watson, New York	15	36	51
Grosso, Detroit	20	26	46
Thoms, Chicago	18	30	45
Abel, Detroit	16	28	44
Blake, Montreal	17	26	42
Drillon, Toronto	23	17	40
Apps, Toronto	18	22	40
Anderson, Brooklyn	11	25	36
Schmidt, Boston	14	21	35
Bauer, Boston	13	22	35

In the Dugout

with Rumill

One Record They Haven't Touched

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 10—More attention in this Red Sox training camp is given to the Ted Williams case, the slugging of fellows like Jimmy Foxx, Joe Cronin and Jim Tabor, and the pitching of Dick Newsome and Joe Dobson. But while these boys are getting ready for the next American League season, a little man with a red face and the hustle of a rookie is moving about Payne Field almost unnoticed. And yet, he is one of the marvels of baseball.

Much has been written about Hughie Duffy down through the years, but we wanted to hear from his own lips just how he started in the national pastime and what he thinks of the present-day hitters. Hughie, you know, is the little man who did .438 and has never seen it equaled.

Back To 1887

"Well," said Duffy, wearing a wide grin, "my story takes you back a long way. Back to 1887, to be exact. Did you ever stop to think what has happened since then? This is the third war I've seen since coming into baseball. Why, when I broke in, there was no such thing as an American League. There was an American Association. But nobody figured there would be room for a second major league, with the National functioning in most of the big cities of the East and Mid-West.

"My first season was a rocky one," Hughie continued. "I played on three clubs and all in Massachusetts. I opened with Springfield in the old Connecticut League, but only stayed a month. It disbanded then and I signed with Salem. A while after that I was sent to Lowell and was made a free agent at the end of the Eastern League season. Next came an offer from Cap Anson of $1,200 a year to play in the National League, but my head was turned when a $2,600 offer came from Boston. However, I was eager to play with the White Stockings, so after a little bickering, I signed a contract with Anson for $2,000.

To Outfield

"Getting into the Chicago lineup wasn't easy. Anson liked big men and I guess I looked like the bat boy. I was a shortstop in those days, but Anson shifted me to third base. When Billy Sunday was sold to Pittsburgh, I was moved to the outfield and there I stayed for the rest of my career.

"By 1889 I was well established with a .311 batting average, and for 10 consecutive years I finished over the .300 mark. Seven of these years were spent with the Boston Nationals. I liked Chicago, but was delighted when I was sold to Boston in 1892. It was in '94 that I got up to .438. I was in 124 games that season. Did anyone ever come close to beating it? I should say so. Willie Keeler, a marvelous hitter, did .432 in '97. That was the year he hit in 44 straight games, a record Joe Di Maggio bettered a year ago. Then Rogers Hornsby posted a .424 mark in 1924.

Greatest Hitter

"My favorite modern hitter? That's easy," Duffy went on. "Ted Williams by a mile. And I'll go even further. I'll call him the greatest hitter I ever saw! He did .406 last year, with 37 home runs and 145 bases on balls. But it's just the beginning for him. Even if the war does interrupt his career for a while, I predict that he'll come back and make some of those batting records look foolish. And that includes my own .438 figure. If anyone is going to break it, Ted will. There isn't a thing he can't do with a bat."

What Duffy didn't say was that Williams benefited from some excellent coaching from this same little gentleman who once did a sensational .438 in the batter's box.

"I certainly was disappointed when Ted didn't get the most valuable player award last year," Hughie said. "I guess I felt it as much as he probably did. He had a marvelous record. Only a hitter can fully appreciate what it means to go over .400. When you get that good, remember that every pitcher is bearing down on you, so that he can say he got you out. But to Ted, pitchers are all alike," laughed Duffy in conclusion.

Goalie Is Named Most Valuable Hockey Player

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Frank Ceryance of Eveleth, Minn., goal tender for the Johnstown (Pa.) Blue Birds, has been officially declared the most valuable player in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League.

In making the declaration, league officials observed Ceryance allowed only 200 goals to be scored against him this season, and caused three shut-outs.

League officials declared Tommy Burlington of Owen Sound, Ont., center for the Atlantic City Sea Gulls, was the outstanding rookie of the season. He scored 124 points—63 goals and 61 assists—in 57 games.

Commerce and Finance

President Warns on Price Rise; Urges Restraint by All Groups

Business and Industry

Low Income Groups Seen Taxed Enough

WASHINGTON (AP) — Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau asserted that the low-income class in the country "is making its fair contribution in taxes," and warned that "selfish interests" are seeking to shift part of their tax responsibility to poorer persons.

At a press conference, the Secretary said, "There are some people who think they can take a little load off of themselves and put it on the underdog.

Taxed Enough

"I want to say that no further taxes should be levied on these lowest-income groups until every other avenue of revenue has been exhausted and every loophole has been closed."

He said the statement applied to proposals for sales taxes, or lowering personal income tax exemptions and similar ideas.

Earlier M. L. Seidman, chairman of the New York board of trade taxation committee, had suggested to the House Ways and Means Committee that Congress wipe out all personal exemptions for normal income tax purposes. He said, "There is no justification for personal exemptions under present circumstances."

Mr. Morgenthau said his research staff had made a study showing that the average single person earning $750 a year—the personal income tax exemption for a single person—already pays $130 or 17.3 per cent of his income in both direct and indirect federal, state and local taxes while a married person earning $1,500 a year—also the income tax exemption—pays about $250, or 16.7 per cent of his income in such taxes.

Mr. Morgenthau also revealed results of an Office of Price Administration study indicating that the average family—husband, wife, and either one or two children—which makes between $750 and $1,000 a year usually has to spend all its earnings and go in debt an additional $176 to maintain itself. The same study indicated an average family earning between $1,250 and $1,500 a year usually can maintain itself with about $46 left over to save.

Not Critical

Mr. Morgenthau specifically said his criticism did not apply to Congressmen who have proposed sales taxes or lowering of income tax exemptions.

"They," he explained, "are honestly motivated by an effort to reach large spending groups because they have read statistics showing that low-income groups have massed buying power. But these newer figures show that the low-income groups already are paying their contribution and cannot, at this time, afford to pay more."

In arguing for the abolition of exemptions, Mr. Seidman told the House Committee:

"We now completely exempt from income tax about three-quarters of the number of our families, about half the number of our wage earners and more than half of our total national income."

Food Retail Prices Higher in February

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Labor Department reported that food retail prices continued to advance during the last half of February, except for a few seasonal declines.

On the basis of surveys in 19 cities, pork chops increased about three cents a pound; orange prices rose about 8 per cent and canned tomatoes about 4 per cent.

The department noted, however, that a few items decreased, cabbage dropping about 9 per cent and eggs about two cents a dozen, a seasonal decline. "Small increases" were reported for wheat flour, roast chuck and sliced bacon.

Oil Pipe Line Plan Again Turned Down

WASHINGTON (AP)—War Production Board officials disclosed that Interior Secretary Harold Ickes again had been turned down on his proposal that an $80,000,000 oil pipe line be constructed from Texas to New York.

The 1,589-mile project was twice spiked by the old Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, but Mr. Ickes revived it last week as an emergency measure to offset heavy tanker losses off the Atlantic coast.

WPB officials disclosed that the third rejection was based on SPAB's findings that the "value of the pipe line as a defense project was not great enough to justify the high priority ratings that would be necessary."

Young Seen Returning To Control the C. & O.

CLEVELAND (AP)—Robert R. Young, New York financier who is chairman of Alleghany Corporation, will return to control of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway system at C. & O.'s annual meeting in April, it was learned.

Two directors friendly to Mr. Young recently were placed on the Chesapeake & Ohio board, it was learned, while five more will be named at the April annual meeting to replace men who Mr. Young once charged were allies of the Guaranty Trust Company.

Thus only six C. & O. directors, including Mr. Young and President George D. Brooke, will be held over from the 13-man slate elected at the 1941 annual meeting.

Comfort for Utility Concerns Found Despite Higher Taxes

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While security analysts and utility accountants work out the gloomy implications of the new tax proposal on utility net earnings, it appears that in other respects, apart from taxes, the outlook for the utility companies has improved sharply.

This is scant cheer at the moment, for all the gains of 1941 before taxes were wiped out and more by the 1941 Revenue Act, and now the 1942 Revenue Act, when written, bids fair to take further substantial bites out of restricted net earnings.

How Taxes Cut Earnings

If a company shows no increase in earnings (and therefore is not subject to excess profits tax) its taxes will take 55 per cent of these earnings instead of 31 per cent; or in other words, it will have only 45 cents left instead of 69 cents. However, substantial preferred dividend requirements multiply the effect of this on earnings available for the common. If, for instance, preferred dividends had been taking 25 cents out of each dollar of net before taxes, the change is as follows:

	At present	Under proposed schedules
Net before fed. income tax	$1.00	$1.00
Fed. income tax	.31	.55
Net for preferred	.69	.45
Preferred requirements	.25	.25
Net for common	.44	.20

In the case of holding company common stocks the percentage cut in net available for common is vastly worse than this, due to the leverage, and apparently in most cases common earnings will be cut well below present dividend rates.

This is enough to offset a world of favorable developments for the utilities. But with the warning that the favorable developments do not, at least as far as the stockholder is concerned, anywhere near offset the unfavorable tax effects, it is worth while to set them forth.

In the first place industry is showing a phenomenal increase in power sales, due to the heavy load of war orders. These sales are due to continue upward. Huge production programs for aluminum and magnesium are to be hooked up to the power system. The war is particularly voracious in its demands for numerous products which are particularly large consumers of electricity—alloy steel, made in electric furnaces; chlorine; copper and zinc refining; phosphorus for explosives; calcium carbide, oxyhydrogen for welding, etc. Rubber shortage may cause thousands of street-cars to be pulled back into service.

Power Pools Increase

The increased demand does not call for a commensurate increase in peak capacity. Two-, three-, and four-shift operation of factories means large use of off-peak load. In addition the demand for power coupled with the acute shortage of new generating facilities has driven the companies into the most extensive program of inter-connections in many years. Voluntarily or under FPC orders they are setting up more and more power pools in various parts of the country, with engineering department concentrating on studies of load conditions which would permit the tapping of large additional off-peak power sources with a comparatively small investment of transmission facilities.

Except in rare cases it does not look as though the companies will be called on to curtail residential consumption, which brings the highest rates. Only about five per cent of the country's power is burned in light bulbs in people's houses and reasons of public morale alone will make the defense authorities go slow in trying to reduce this except in severe straits. There may be some loss of load on account of cutting off of sales of new household appliances but this too is a small factor.

Washington policy has apparently swung away from putting the new aluminum plants far inland, and round to putting them wherever there is surplus power, as in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. This, too, should make for large sales increases (albeit at low wholesale rates) without commensurately increased investment in dynamos or transmission lines.

A substantial proportion of electric power sales go to industrial buyers under "coal and tax" contracts which can be adjusted upward as utility costs rise. Very little resistance to such increases is likely; the power itself costs little compared with the total "value added by manufacture" and in war plants the increase can be passed on to the Goverment.

"Death Sentence" Loses Force

But the principal improvement in the outlook for the companies is the crimp which the war must necessarily put in the New Deal, punitive, anti-utility policies, particularly enforcement of Section 11 of the Utility Act of 1935 (death-sentence for holding companies) and the construction of duplicating publicly owned facilities.

Death-sentence enforcement is practically out for the duration, whether the Paddock bill introduced in Congress this week or any other similar bill to suspend it goes through or not. Its doom was apparently sealed by the withdrawal of the North American's offer of its enormous holdings of Union Electric of St. Louis common stock. The market for operating utility stocks simply wouldn't take it at any price acceptable to either North American or the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Company had been privately advised by the Commission that it would not be expected to sacrifice the stock, and the Commission's ideas of a proper price, as indicated both in this and the Louisville Gas case, are substantially above the market; some people here suspect the Commission may think that ten times earnings is a fair price. Collapse of 11B plans has been further reflected by the negligible response of preferred stockholders of National Power & Light to NPL's offer of two shares of Houston Light & Power common for each share of NPL preferred. The offer runs to March 31 and can be extended 60 days by the SEC, but if it was not already a flop, the Morgenthau tax proposals must have now made it so.

REA Duplications Stymied

Politics as usual continues to produce construction of duplicating public power and transmission facilities, but it seems incredible that with the growing scarcity of copper, electrical equipment, etc., the WPB will permit this much longer. REA's rush of duplicating facilities in Texas at the expense of Texas Power & Light has been frozen. It hardly seems likely that in this day and hour the San Francisco authorities will be impelled onto the horns of the Raker Act dilemma of either buying out Pacific Gas & Electric or of shutting down the Hetch Hetchy plant, which provides 10 per cent of Northern California's electric energy. The plan to parallel Niagara Hudson's lines to pipe power from New York City up to the Massena aluminum plant addition is finished with the new decision to build an aluminum plant in Long Island.

In short, it looks as though the acute wartime shortages of metal, materials, and men, will force what commonsense failed to force in the late 'thirties, the distribution of new publicly-owned power when possible through existing privately-owned transmission lines instead of through the construction of new duplicate lines. Only two or three years ago an impasse threatened, with new government-owned hydro power coming into existence far in excess of publicly-owned outlets. Despite official denials, it was pretty obvious that the program would have led to enormous new duplicate construction to cut the private companies' customers out from under them. The war has changed this outlook entirely. There is demand aplenty for all the power that anybody can deliver, and the nearest existing lines will have to do for the delivery.

New Type of Army Building Contract Seen Cutting Costs

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new type of Army building contract which is expected to save millions of dollars in construction costs was announced by a civilian official of the War Department.

M. J. Madigan, special adviser on construction to the Under-Secretary of War, said the new contract form, known as an architect-engineer-manager contract, already had eliminated many of the practices which resulted in widespread criticism of the Army's construction costs last year.

Unlike the cost-plus-fixed-fee contract, under which most of the large Army camps, industrial and ordnance plants were built in the current program, Mr. Madigan said the new form "makes a virtue of subcontracting."

Under the new system, the prime contractor is a manager for the War Department, doing the engineering work and some of the actual construction, but recommending subcontracts for as much as 40 to 50 per cent of the work. In such cases, the subcontracts are awarded, not by the prime contractor, but directly by the Army district engineer responsible for general supervision of the entire project.

These subcontracts may be cost-plus, lump sum or unit price awards, Mr. Madigan said, but in any event the new type contract arrangement "puts Army construction on the same basis on which the building industry in this country has always operated, and it already has proved to be the best solution of the War Department's building problems."

Fees for the architect-engineer-manager, Mr. Madigan said, are based on the cost of the project, the length of time required, and the technical difficulties involved.

Enough Scrap Rubber Seen For American Tire Needs

WASHINGTON (AP)—Elliot E. Simpson, manager of Drexshed Company, New York, rubber importers and dealers, asserted there was no need for the American people to be deprived of automobiles because of a rubber shortage.

Mr. Simpson issued a statement commenting on the testimony of Price Administrator Leon Henderson before a Senate committee last week in which Mr. Henderson said that it might be necessary to requisition tires from individuals and declared there was little hope that rubber would be available for civilian needs in the next two or three years.

Mr. Simpson described Henderson's reference to tire requisitioning as "shocking" and said he could only assume that the Administrator's "sources of information are incompetent."

"There is enough scrap rubber available in the United States to meet the civilian retreading needs of American car users for the duration of the war," Mr. Simpson said. "Conservative estimates place the total of scrap rubber available at 5,000,000 tons."

Elected Treasurer

Rembrandt Studios

C. L. Austin

Elected treasurer of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., succeeding J. C. Watson, who has resigned. Mr. Austin also has been elected to the board of directors of the company. He is a vice-president and a director of Mellon Securities Corp.

U. S. Steel Corp. Insures Factories Against Sabotage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 10—In what was said to be the largest insurance undertaking in American industry, the United States Steel Corporation today had taken out $1,000,000,000 of insurance on its plants and equipment in coverage which included protection against sabotage, malicious mischief and fire and windstorm damage.

With the United States at war, United States Steel deemed it wise to go beyond the usual protection against ordinary property risks, it was said, and to seek damage that might be done by enemy aliens. Coverage will not include damage by bombing, shelling or other enemy action, but the policies cover damage by domestic disturbances known to the insurance trade as "riot, rebellion, civil war, insurrection."

The coverage was placed with the Factory Insurance Association, composed of 74 of the nation's "old line" stock insurance companies, including Aetna, Home, North American, Hartford, Continental, National of Hartford, Fidelity-Phenix, Phoenix of Hartford, and St. Paul's Fire and Marine groups. Total cost is $3,000,000 for three years, or $1 per $1,000 of risk annually, according to reports.

The amount of coverage, $1,000,000,000, was said to represent the approximate current depreciated value of all plants and equipment of United States Steel subsidiaries with the exception of steamship companies and railroads, thus involving 100 per cent co-insurance. There will, however, be specific limits on specific plants, it was said in insurance circles, the highest amount being more than $250,000,000 on the Clairton By-Products Coke Works.

United States Steel has maintained a self-insurance fund held at about $46,000,000 for years. In addition to insurance on plants, the corporation has had more than $5,000,000 in its accident and hospital fund as a reserve against operating casualties, and carries $500,000,000 group insurance for its employees.

Eastern Air Lines To Buy Big Planes

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker announced that Eastern Air Lines directors, meeting here, had approved the purchase of five Douglas DC-3 21-passenger silver-liners, five new-type DC-4 43-passenger silver-liners and spare engines and parts costing $3,500,000.

Mr. Rickenbacker, president and general manager of E. A. L., said the order was in addition to the order of 11 DC-3s and spare engines and parts to be delivered in October and November at a total cost of $1,500,000.

Also on order are six freight cargo planes to cost $1,500,000.

Socony Executives Will Serve War Department

NEW YORK (AP)—The Socony-Vacuum Oil Company said that B. Brewster Jennings, manager of the firm's marine department, had been given leave of absence to serve as director of tanker operations in the War Shipping Administration.

Frank E. Wilder, in charge of the company's plant protection program, has been named by the War Department to take charge of similar work for the entire oil industry, the firm said. A graduate of West Point, Mr. Wilder was given the rank of major.

Chlorine Restrictions Delayed Until April 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board announced that the chlorine restriction order would not go into effect until April 1 "because of delay in printing."

The order, prohibiting the use of chlorine in cosmetics, toilet preparations, swimming pools, the bleaching of foodstuffs and in other nonessential uses, was to have been effective Feb. 25.

Roosevelt Asks All Unite To Bar Inflation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—President Roosevelt picked the middle of a bitter farm fight in Congress to warn that moderation must be practiced by all groups in the wartime economy, and that the country faces dangerous inflation now and ruinous deflation later, if prices keep on going up.

No direct reference was made by President Roosevelt, by Vice-President Henry Wallace or by Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard to the current clash between the Administration and the farm bloc in Congress, in the broadcast program last night commemorating the ninth anniversary of the new deal farm program. But the speeches all dealt with the controversy, for all that.

Cost of Living Factor

The basic contest comes down to this—the Government has immense stocks of food and fiber products which it bought to send up farm prices; now the prices have gone up and the Government wants to unload, in keeping with the bargain made in buying the goods. But the Farm Bloc insists that the Government shall not sell these farm products unless they are sold for full parity prices. The Administration declares that such a provision would send the cost of living up $5,000,000,000 and stimulate inflation all along the line.

On the surface of the three speeches last night all was harmony, and there was no direct reference to the Congressional battle. But every statement bore directly on the issue.

"The fight against inflation is not fought with bullets or with bombs, but it is equally vital," the President said. "It calls for co-operation and restraint on the part of every group. It calls for mutual goodwill and a willingness in the other fellow's good faith. It calls for unflagging vigilance and effective action by the Government to prevent profiteering and unfair returns, alike, for services and goods."

Mr. Roosevelt's speech was couched in the kindly big-brotherly tone so frequently sounded by American presidents in war-time, elicited by the rival squabbles and jealousies of different economic groups.

Urged Differencies Be Forgotten

He urged farmers, laborers and management to practice restraint, forget difference and have faith in one another. They were all imbued with the same patriotism, he declared. Less than 10 per cent of the nation is "chiseling," if that many, he said. Dissention between groups only aids Axis propaganda.

Vice President Wallace's speech was somewhat more direct, though he also took his tone from the President. He urged farmers to "maintain the farm program in good repute." The farmer will "really need friends" when the threatened collapse comes after the war is over, he said. Past a certain point every degree by which farm prices are raised now will mean the loss of two or three points in the post-war deflation, he declared.

Mr. Wickard avoided controversial points and emphasized the 1941 farm output was the greatest on record, with bigger output expected now, and 1,200,000 long tons of food shipped to Britain.

Meanwhile the 99-page farm appropriation bill in the House made little progress yesterday and was temporarily put aside today to permit the taking up of the bill to increase the debt limit. Matters of basic controversy come up for immediate vote, following the debt limit bill.

G. M. to Use Defense Bonds for Rewards

DETROIT (AP)—General Motors Corp. announced a plan to reward employees with defense bonds and savings stamps for practical suggestions for increasing war production.

President C. E. Wilson, who said some General Motors plants had operated an employee-suggestion box plan for as long as 20 years, said the bonuses would range from $7.50 in defense stamps to a $750 bond with a maturity value of $1,000.

OPA Is Preparing Wood Pulp Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson disclosed that a price ceiling was being prepared for wood pulp, but said that the Office of Price Administration was "not yet prepared to release maximum prices."

Mr. Henderson suggested that pulp producers in making contracts for the second quarter of 1942 "may prefer to refrain from inserting prices in their contracts at this time," in view of the pending ceiling action.

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Text of Roosevelt's Address On Farm Program Anniversary

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt's address last night to a series of community dinners observing the anniversary of the Adminstration's farm program follows:

No one can think back over the last nine years without coming to the conclusion that the most significant single fact in recent American history is the ability of the American people to face a tough situation and to take orderly and united action in their own behalf and in behalf of the things in which they believe.

There has been a considerable amount of discussion lately about the alleged complacency of the American people. Newspaper editors and commentators have been telling us that the American people are complacent—that they are apathetic.

I think I know the American people pretty will. A lot of them write to me. A lot of them send me messages of one sort or another. They talk to me pretty frankly. If there is one single thing of which I am certain, it is that the American people are not now, and have not been, complacent.

Keenly Aware

On the contrary, they are keenly aware of the situation in which they find themselves, and they are whole-heartedly and entirely committed to action. Now, as a decade ago, they are facing up to the job they have to do, and they propose to see to it that the job is done.

Americans are preparing with all possible speed to take their places on the battlefronts. Workers in the mills and mines are laboring long hours, under great pressure, to turn out the weapons and equipment without which the war cannot be won. Men and women in thousands of communities are giving their time and energy in the work of civilian defense. And out in the country, farmers are straining every effort to produce the food which, like the tanks and planes, is absolutely indispensable to victory.

The members of each of these various groups know the extent to which they themselves are responding. But they do not always know what is being done by the others. And that gives an opportunity to the enemy to get in some deadly blows. That gives an opportunity to the enemy to spread malicious words.

Evil Whisper

Labor, says the evil whisper, is sabotaging the war program with strikes and slowdowns and demands for higher wages. Business, it says, is gouging the country with unconscionable profits. And the farmer, according to this treacherous voice, is using the war to grab all he can.

Now it happens that, as a result of the war program, the incomes of all three groups on the average are substantially increased. Of course, there are instances where a few businessmen or a few workers, or a few farmers are demanding and getting more than they ought.

But, in general, the increase to the different groups has been kept fairly well in balance, and there has been only a moderate rise in the cost of living in city and country.

It seems to me that we ought to feel proud of the undoubted fact that we are getting co-operation and a reasonably fair balance among 90 per cent of our population and that if less than 10 per cent of the population is chiseling, we still have a pretty good national record.

Inflation Danger

But if all prices keep on going up, we shall have inflation of a very dangerous kind—we shall have such a steep rise in prices and the cost of living that the entire nation will be hurt. That would greatly increase the cost of the war and the national debt, hamper the drive for victory, and inevitably plunge everyone—city workers and farm worker alike—into ruinous deflation later on.

I wish someone would invent a better word than "inflation." What we really mean is that even though we may not realize it at the moment, it is not a good thing for the country to upset all the old standards if the cost of living goes up through the roof and wages go up through the roof. Actually, in such a case, we are no better off than we were before as individuals or heads of families, and it comes close to being true that that which goes up has to come down.

Needs Co-operation

This fight against inflation is not fought with bullets or with bombs, but it is equally vital. It calls for co-operation and restraint on the part of every group. It calls for mutual good will and a willingness to believe in the other fellow's good faith. It calls for unflagging vigilance and effective action by the Government to prevent profiteering and unfair returns, alike, for services and for goods.

So, on this ninth anniversary of the founding of the national farm program, we can all rededicate ourselves to the spirit with which this common effort by the farmers came to birth. Never before in our history has there been as much need for unstinting service to the country.

Hard, trying, difficult days are ahead. How hard and how bitter they will be depends on how well we can keep our eyes, our thoughts and our efforts directed toward the only thing that matters now for every one of us in the United Nations—winning the war.

Westinghouse Sales Increase 54 P. C. in 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, reporting that during 1941 it had the greatest expansion in its history, said last year's net sales billed were $369,094,124, a 54 per cent increase over 1940 billings of $239,431,447.

The company reported 1941 net income was $23,117,510, equal to $7.21 per share of capital stock, compared with 1940 net income of $18,985,428, or $7.10 a share. There were 534,000 more shares outstanding this year than last.

Orders received during 1941 totaled $582,808,634, compared with $400,477,724 in 1940, a 46 per cent increase.

Suspension Proposed Of 'Death Sentence' Clause for Utilities

WASHINGTON (AP) — Legislation authorizing the Securities and Exchange Commission to suspend during the emergency the so-called "death sentence" provisions of the Public Utilities Holding Company Act has been drafted by Representative George Paddock (R) of Illinois.

If rigidly enforced, Mr. Paddock said, the "death sentence" provisions would force the public sale "under present adverse conditions of numerous operating companies."

Alleghany Corp. Income Off

NEW YORK (AP)—The annual report of Alleghany Corp., railroad holding company, for 1941, disclosed total income from dividends and interest of $6,290,828 against $6,877,081 in 1940. Balance of income and gains for the year was $1,999,043 compared with $1,434,830 in the previous year.

Canada Sets New Program For Grain, Flax

OTTAWA (CP)—A dovetailed wheat and feed grains program for Canada was announced in the House of Commons, providing for the purchase of 280,000,000 bushels of wheat, an increased price and setting minimum prices for oats, barley and flaxseed.

Statements by Trade Minister J. A. MacKinnon and Agriculture Minister J. G. Gardiner made clear the government objectives of maintaining a situation in which the wheat surplus is not increased and still giving assistance to prairie wheat growers who are unable to produce other things from which the returns might be more profitable.

In a lengthy address on the wheat problem, Mr. MacKinnon revealed the government's intention to take delivery through the Canadian Wheat Board of 280,000,000 bushels during the crop year 1942-43, an increase of 50,000,000 bushels over the total being accepted in 1941-42.

The wheat will be paid for at 90 cents a bushel, basis No. 1 northern at Fort William, an increase of 20 cents a bushel over the 1941-42 price. The minister has a bill before the House, which has received first reading, providing for this increased payment.

Both ministers made clear there was no intention of encouraging an enlarged wheat acreage to meet the enlarged quota of deliveries. They said the wheat acreage should remain about 20,000,000, the point it reached as a result of the wheat acreage reduction policy adopted in 1941.

The wheat acreage reduction payments program is being continued this year, with encouragement for coarse grains production retained. A bill covering this part of the program was introduced by Gardiner last week and has received first reading.

To obtain increased production of three farm products, MacKinnon submitted the following plan:

1. A minimum price of 60 cents a bushel, basis in store Fort William, for Winnipeg barley futures as well as for all cash barley, basis No. 2 C. W. 6 row. The Wheat Board will carry out this policy and prepare regulations.
2. A minimum price for oats of 45 cents a bushel, basis in store Fort William, for Winnipeg oats futures as well as for all cash oats, basis No. 2 C. W. This policy will also be administered by the Wheat Board.
3. A fixed price for flaxseed of $2.25 a bushel, basis No. 1 C. W. in store Fort William. The Wheat Board will be empowered to purchase and handle all flaxseed delivered by producers in 1942-43.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10

Additional Issue

53,095 shares

(plus 11,866 shares of Treasury stock)

State Street Investment Corporation

COMMON STOCK

No Par Value

PRICE: $57.80 per share

initially, and thereafter at prices based upon "net asset value" computed on basis set forth in the Prospectus.

Prospectus on Request

MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.

85 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

JERSEY CITY CHICAGO LOS ANGELES

March 10, 1942.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	308,950
1942 volume to date	23,702,536
1941 volume to date	24,319,925

Stock Market Uncertain In Quiet Turnover

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Stocks shuffled over another bumpy trail in today's market without getting anywhere in particular.

While scattered coppers, rails, motors and aircrafts were bid up fractions at the opening, many leaders inclined to lag. The war news again was unsatisfactory and an assortment of blue chips fell as much as a point or so, a few to new lows since 1938. Dealings picked up at intervals but were exceptionally slow most of the time. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 350,000 shares.

The inflation theme was revived as an argument for some stocks, brokers said, in the wake of the President's warning against soaring prices. Bulletins from the southwest Pacific still were in the bearish class.

Stocks given an early lift included Anaconda, American Smelting, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Chrysler, United Aircraft and American Can.

In the new low division were Dow Chemical, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Eastman Kodak, Sears Roebuck, Standard Oil (N. J.), and Texas Co.

Montgomery Ward "A" and Singer Mfg. were off 2 to 3 points each in the curb on meager sales. Gulf Oil rallied and American Gas was resistant.

Bonds Are Higher

Lively demand for low-priced rails kept the bond market in a rising mood today.

Going into the final hour around a dozen carrier loans selling in the neighborhood of ¼ of their par value were up fractions to more than a point with total sales at that time ranging from $125,000 to nearly $400,000, par value. Other corporate bonds were steady, although fluctuations either way were minor.

Well in front of the advancing contingent were Great Northern 4s, International Telephone 5s, Chicago & Alton 3s, Rock Island refunding 4s, Denver & Rio Grande Western 4s, New Haven 3½s, 4½s and convertible 6s, Union Pacific 3½s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s and St. Paul 5s.

U. S. Governments held an even course on both the stock exchange and over the counter but changes either way were generally small.

Fresh weakness cropped up in some South Pacific loans, including Australia 5s and Brisbane 6s. Trading was light, however, and other foreign dollar loans were more stable.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.28⅞	1.28	1.28⅜	1.27⅜
Minneapolis	1.22	1.21½	1.21¾	1.21⅝
Kansas City	1.21¾	1.21¼	1.21¼	1.20⅝
Winnipeg	.75⅛	.79	.79⅛	.79⅛
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.30⅛	1.29⅝	1.29⅝	1.29⅜
Minneapolis	1.23⅞	1.23⅜	1.23⅝	1.23¼
Kansas City	1.23⅜	1.22¾	1.23⅛	1.22¼
Winnipeg	.80⅜	.80¼	.80¼	.80¼
September Wheat				
Chicago	1.32	1.31½	1.31½	1.31¼
Minneapolis	1.25¼	1.24⅞	1.25¼	1.24⅞
Kansas City			1.24½	1.23⅝
May Corn				
Chicago	.86¼	.87¼	.88	.87½
Kansas City	.83⅛	.83⅛	.83¼	.82½
July Corn				
Chicago	.90⅜	.90	.90¼	.89⅜
Kansas City	.85¼	.84⅜	.85⅛	.84½
May Oats				
Chicago	.55⅜	.55	.55¼	.55⅛
Minneapolis	.51⅜	.51¼	.51⅜	.51¼
Winnipeg	.50¾	.50½	.50⅝	.50⅝
Rye, Chicago				
May	.85⅛	.84¼	.84½	.84⅜
July	.88	.87⅛	.87¼	.87
September	.89⅞	.89⅛	.89⅜	.87

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May old	1.96¼	1.96½	1.95¼	1.95⅜	1.93¼
new				1.96⅞	1.96⅝
July old	1.93	1.96⅜	1.96⅛	1.97⅛	1.97¼
new				1.96⅛	1.93⅞
Oct.	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.88½

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	...	...	...	12.85	12.55
May	...	...	...	12.82	12.82
July	...	...	...	12.82	12.82
Sept.	...	...	...	12.82	12.82

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	102.8	102.9	102.8	103.0b	102.4
May	103.1	103.5	103.1	103.4b	102.8
July	103.5	103.5	103.4	103.4b	103.0
October	103.4	103.5	103.4	103.5b	103.3
	Tops				
March	129.4	129.8	129.4	129.5b	129.4
May	130.5	130.7	130.3	130.5b	130.4
July	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2
b—Bid					

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	18.33	18.45	18.33	18.40	18.37
May	18.48	18.59	18.48	18.58	18.53
July	18.61	18.70	18.61	18.69	18.58
October	18.66	18.77	18.66	18.76	18.64
December	18.69	18.81	18.69	18.78	18.67

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00b	15.00
June	...	...	...	15.00b	15.00
b—Bid.					

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	13.98	13.98	13.98	13.98b	13.98
July				13.98b	13.98
b—Bid.					

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	...	...	...	6.43b	6.43
b—Bid.					

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
	Butter				
*March	33.30	33.35	33.25	33.30	33.25
	Eggs				
†October	39.20	39.45	39.15	39.40	32.30
‡March	30.00	30.25	30.00	30.25	30.10
‡April	30.25	30.50	30.25	30.50	30.25
	Potatoes				
November	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45

*S.s. †R. s. ‡p. f.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. R. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅝	39⅜	Abbott (1.60a)	2	39	38½	38½	—1⅛
108¼	105½	Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	M'r 7
48¾	46½	Acme Steel (4)	1	48	48	48	M'r 6
7⅛	6⅜	Adams Ex (.60g)	9	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	M'r 9
11¾	10⅞	Addressog (½e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'r 9
38¼	32⅛	Air Reduct (1a)	2	32¼	31¾	31¾	— ½
2⅝	1⅞	Alaska Juneau	5	2	2	2	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅞	4	Alleg pf xw	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'r 7
6	4	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
17	12	Alleghany pr pf	2	12	12	12	M'r 6
22¾	20½	Alleg Lud Stl ½e	9	20¼	20	20	— ½
5⅛	4¼	Allen Indust (1)	3	4⅝	4¼	4½	M'r 4
149	125½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	3	125¼	125	125	— ½
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	M'r 6
14¼	13⅛	Allied Mills 1¼g	2	13¼	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
6⅛	5	Allied Strs (.15e)	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
81	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	73	73	73	M'r 7
30⅛	25⅛	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	2	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
18¾	17½	Alpha P Cem ¼e	5	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	M'r 5
1⅛	⅛	Amal Leather	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 6
18⅞	16½	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	16¾	16½	16¾	M'r 6
56	46¾	Amerada Pet (2)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	M'r 9
23⅝	20¼	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	1	20½	20½	20½	
48¼	36¼	Am Airlines 1½g	5	37	36½	37	+ ½
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	●2	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	M'r 9
33	29	Am Brake 2.20g	4	29	29	29	— ¾
1¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	9	1¼	1¼	1¼	
65¼	58½	Am Can (4)	6	60½	60	60½	+ ⅝
166	161½	Am Can pf (7)	4	164	164	164	M'r 4
33	29¾	Am Car&Fy(1g)	5	30¾	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
73¾	68	Am C & F pf(7)	1	71¼	71⅛	71¼	M'r 6
20½	18	Am Ch & C (1½e)	3	18	18	18	M'r 9
110	108	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	110	110	110	M'r 2
95	70	Am Chicle (4a)	2	71⅛	70¾	70¾	M'r 7
53⅜	41⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	3	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	
53¾	73⅜	Am Comm Al	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	M'r 9
22¾	18	Am Crys S (1½e)	7	20½	19½	19½	M'r 6
7⅜	⅜	Am Encaus Til	7	¾	¾	¾	M'r 4
6	5	Am Europ (.40g)	12	5	5	5	M'r 6
⅝	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 9
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	7	19¾	19⅜	19¾	
28	18¾	A F P $7pf(.35k)	7	24¼	24	24¼	+ ½
2⅜	1¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 7
32	27	Am-Haw SS 3⅛e	2	27½	27½	27½	
3½	2⅜	Am Hide & Lea	3	2½	2½	2½	
35	33⅛	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	M'r 9
46½	37	Am Home(2.40a)	4	38	37¾	38	— ¼
1½	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'r 6
26¼	25	Am Ice pf	6	26	26	26	+1
4	3⅛	Am Internat'l	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
7	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	6½	6½	6½	M'r 9
10¼	8⅛	Am Locomotive	6	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ¼
89½	85	Am Loco pf 1¾k	3	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	— ⅜
11½	9⅞	Am M & F (.80)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
5¼	4⅛	Am M &Metal	21	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	19¾	Am Metal (¼e)	6	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
⅛	⅝	Am Power & Lt	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
26¼	19	APL $6 pf (17⅜k)	17	19	17¼	17¼	—1¾
22	16½	APL $5 pf $1.56k	10	16¼	15	15	—1½
47⅜	41⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	10	43⅜	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
12	10⅜	Am Roll Mill ¼e	13	10⅜	10½	10½	— ¼
51½	47⅜	Am Saf R (1⅝g)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	M'r 4
7⅝	6⅜	Am Seating (1g)	1	7	7	7	M'r 9
43	38⅛	Am Smelt (½e)	11	39½	38½	39	+ ⅝
147	139⅞	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	M'r 9
34¼	32	Am Snuff (1.60e)	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
20⅞	18⅞	Am St Fdrs(½e)	3	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¼e)	2	11½	11½	11½	
8½	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8	8	8	M'r 4
21¼	16⅞	Am Sugar (2e)	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
97⅛	87⅝	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	M'r 9
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	18¾	18¾	18⅝	M'r 7
134⅜	120⅛	Am Tel & Tel(9)	21	122⅝	121½	122⅝	+ ⅜
49⅜	43	Am Tob (1e)	7	43	42½	42½	— ½
50¾	43⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	7	44	44⅜	44¾	— ⅛
143⅜	135	Am Tob pf (6)	1	134½	134½	134½	
5	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	9	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'r 6
27	23	Am Viscose(½e)	5	23⅝	23	23	— ⅜
116½	111½	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	112¼	112¼	112¼	+ ¾
3¼	2	Am Water Wks	3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
70¼	65	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	69	69	69	Feb24
55⅜	41⅛	Am Woolen	2	43¼	43⅛	43¼	+ ⅛
76⅜	70½	Am Wool pf 12g	3	70¾	70	70	— ½
5⅞	3⅞	Am Zinc L & S	2	4	4	4	
50	44½	Am Z pr pf 11¼k	1	44½	44½	44½	M'r 7
28⅝	25⅞	Anaconda (½e)	16	26⅜	26	26⅛	— ¼
17	13	Anchor H (.90g)	1	13	13	13	M'r 9
10	8¼	Andes Cop (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 2
1⅝	1⅛	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
35	33	Arch-D-M (½e)	2	33	33	33	M'r 7
111½	109⅜	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	— ¼
4⅛	3¼	Armour Ill	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
67½	61¼	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	3	65	64½	64½	— ¾
66	66	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¼e	1	23½	23½	23½	
7¼	6½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	M'r 7
4	3⅜	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 9
6¾	5	Assd Dry Goods	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
77½	69½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	69½	69½	69½	M'r 7
83	73	As D 2pf (5¼k)	1	70	70	70	M'r 5
25	20	Associates (2a)	2	25	25	25	Feb26
36⅜	27½	Atch T&SF (1e)	38	38⅛	37½	37½	— ⅝
70	60½	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	13	70	69⅜	69⅜	— ⅛
26	20½	Atl Coast L (1g)	7	24¼	23½	23½	— ½
34	22	Atl G&W I (3g)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 3
45½	36	Atl G & W pf 5g	2	36	36	36	
23½	19	Atl Refining (1)	5	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
109¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	M'r 2
7	6⅛	Atlas Corp (¾e)	1	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	49	Atlas Cp pf (3)	4	49	49	49	
70	59¼	Atlas Powd (¾e)	1	56	56	56	—3¼
9⅛	7⅞	Atlas Tack(.30g)	2	8½	8½	8½	M'r 7
2⅝	1½	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 6
4⅛	3¼	Aviat Corp (.15g)	39	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
		B					
14⅜	12½	Bald Loco ct	3	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	9	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
7½	4⅞	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
6½	4¾	Bangor & Ar	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'r 9
9⅝	7⅞	Barber Asphalt	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'r 9
6	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	3	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	11	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
18⅜	14⅞	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	4	16	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
19½	17⅜	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	M'r 6
24⅛	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	M'r 9
104⅜	104	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Feb16
100¾	81	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	80½	80½	80½	—1
73⅜	69¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	+ ⅛
39⅞	32⅛	Bendix Av (1e)	7	35½	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
14	11¼	Benef Ind (.40e)	4	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
52	48	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	M'r 2
24¼	20½	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
66⅞	58⅜	Beth Steel (1½e)	3	60	59¾	59⅞	— ⅛
121	116	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	— ⅛
22½	19¾	Bigelow-S (½e)	2	20	20	20	
19¾	17¼	Black & D (1.60)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	M'r 6
7⅜	6	Blaw-Knox (.60)	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14½	13¼	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 6
21¼	16⅜	Boeing Airplane	8	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	4	29	29	29	+1⅛
17¾	15	Bond Strs (1.60a)	2	17⅜	14¾	14¾	M'r 5
20⅝	19⅛	Borden Co (.30e)	19	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
23⅜	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	17	23½	22¼	22¼	+ ¾
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 7
30⅝	26	Bower Roll B (3)	1	25	25	25	— ¼
18½	17⅛	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb18
9¼	8⅛	Bridgeport B (1)	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
18½	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	2	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	3	28⅞	28¾	28⅝	— ⅛
43	31	Bristol-My 2.40a	4	32	32	32	+1
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 5
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9¾	7¾	Bkly Un Gas	2	9	9	9	+ ¼
35	31½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	M'r 5
14	11½	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	1	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
8⅞	7⅜	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	6	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
3⅜	2⅜	Budd Mfg	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
23	19	Bullard Co (2)	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	M'r 9
19¼	17⅛	Burling M (1.40)	2	17⅞	17¼	17¼	M'r 6
55½	54	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55	55	55	M'r 3
7½	6¼	Burr Ad Ma .15e	3	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	3	2⅝	2⅝	●2⅝	
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
20⅝	19¾	But Bros pf (1½)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	M'r 9
3⅞	2¾	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 9
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
11¾	10	Byron Jack ¼e	2	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
50⅞	50⅞	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb25
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	¾	¾	M'r 9
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
13½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	4	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅜
12½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	2	11½	11½	11½	M'r 6
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
37½	33¼	Cannon Mills ½e	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	
2⅛	1⅝	Capital Adm A	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 6
27¾	24⅞	Carpenter S 2½g	1	25	25	25	M'r 9
3	2½	Carriers&G .05g	26	2⅝	2½	2½	M'r 6
69	61⅜	Case (J I) (7g)	4	62½	61¾	61¾	+ ¾
42	33½	Caterpil Tr (2)	5	34½	34	34½	M'r 9
21¼	18	Celanese (½e)	5	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ½
8¼	7	Celotex (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
23⅝	18	Cent Aguirre 1½	3	18½	18½	18½	M'r 6
2¼	1¾	Cent Foundry	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
38⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	3	3	3	3	+ ½
18	15½	Cent Violetta 1g	4	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
3¼	2½	Century Rib M	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 6
31½	27	Cerro de Pas(1e)	2	29	28¾	29	+ ¼
2⅞	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	2	2	2	M'r 9
19	16½	Chain Belt (½e)	3	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
17	16	Champ P&F(¼e)	2	16½	16½	16½	M'r 5
7½	6	Checker Cab	1	6	6	6	M'r 9
36¾	31	Ches & Ohio (3a)	16	31	30½	30½	— ½
98	95	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	M'r 6
4	3⅜	Ches Corp	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
1⅝	1	Chi & E Ill	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 6

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	3¾	Chi & E Ill A	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	M'r 9
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅜	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	5	11	11	11	
4⅜	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	M'r 6
17½	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	9	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
39¾	36½	Chi P A cv pf (3)	2	36½	36¼	36¼	M'r 6
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'r 5
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 5
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
9⅛	8¾	Chi Yel Cab (1)	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'r 9
52⅜	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	30	52½	51⅜	52	+ ⅜
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	3	10	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
2⅝	2⅛	City Stores	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 9
34½	31	Clark Equip (¾e	1	33	32½	33	Feb28
29	25	Clev Graph B 2g	1	25	25	25	M'r 6
44	34½	Climax M (1.20a)	1	35⅛	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
36½	30¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	1	32½	32½	32½	
79½	58	Coca-Cola (3¾e)	5	58¾	58	58¾	
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	6	58¾	58	58¾	
13⅜	11⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	7	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
105½	102¼	Colg-P pf (4¼)	4	102¼	102¼	102¼	M'r 9
14¼	12	Collins & A (¼e)	4	12	12	12	
18⅜	14¾	Col Fuel & I (1a)	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
13⅜	9⅜	Colum Br A .30e	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
13½	10	Colum Br B .30e	2	10	10	10	
1¾	1¼	Col G & E (.10g)	11	1¼	1¼	1¼	
54	40	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	—1½
6½	5⅛	Columb Pict	6	5⅜	5½	5½	M'r 5
26½	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	5	26½	26½	26½	+1½
72	60	Colum Carb (1e)	7	62¼	60	60	M'r 6
18⅞	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	2	17⅜	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
100	94	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	98½	98½	98½	M'r 6
25	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	6	22⅞	22½	22⅝	+ ⅜
103½	102	Com T cv pf(4¼)	7	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
9¾	8⅛	Comi Solv (.55g)	7	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	30	Com&Sou pf (3)	11	31½	30½	30⅝	—1⅜
23¾	19⅜	Com Edis (1.80)	14	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
3⅜	2½	Conde Nast .40e	6	2½	2½	2½	M'r 3
16½	14⅞	Congoleum (1a)	6	14⅞	14⅞	14

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2s 51-49	101.	101.	101.
2 2½s 54-52	103.19	103.19	103.19
3 2½s 65-60	109.18	109.18	109.18

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s 49-44	104.17	104.17	104.17

Home Owners Loan

39 3s 80	101¼	101	101

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ala P W rfd 5s 54	61	61	61
5 Alls Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
20 Amb&NorP 5s 2030	67	66⅞	67
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
4 Am Int 5½s 49	101¼	101¼	101¼
19 Am T&T 3½s 66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
17 Am T&T 3½s 61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
31 Am T & T 3s 56	106¾	106	106¼
1 Am W W&E 6s 75	106¾	106½	106⅝
1 Arm Del 4s 57	94	94	94
1 Arm Del 4s 55	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
7 AT&SF 4s 95	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4 Atl & Birm 4s 33	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
9 A C Line 1st 4s 52	24	24	24
2 A C Line clt 4s 52	81¾	81¾	81¾
19 A C Line 4½s 64	71	70⅝	71
5 A C Line 5s 45	65½	64⅞	64⅞
1 Atl & Dan 4s 48	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	36	36	36
5 Atl Refin 3s 53	96	96	96
5 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
45 B&O 95 st A	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
12 B&O 95 st C	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
30 B&O 2000 st D	44	43½	44
15 B&O 96 st F	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛
118 B&O cv 4s st	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛
57 B&O 4s 48	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜
9 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	62¼	61⅝	62¼
19 B&O S W 50 st	53½	53½	53½
5 Bath Stl 3½s 52	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝
1 Beth Stl 3½s 65	104	104	104
25 Boston&Me 4½s 70	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
4 Bos & NY Air L 4s 55	42	41⅞	42
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	20⅜	20	20
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	105	105	105
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	82½	82½	82½
41 Buf R&P 57 st	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
6 Bur C R&No 5s 34	40¾	40¼	40¾
10 Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	7	7	7
10 Bush Term 5s 55	63	63	63
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107	106⅞	107
1 Can Sou 5s 62	107	106⅞	107
2 Can Nat 5s 68 Jly	82	82	82
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Can Pac 5s 44	105	105	105
3 Carthage & Adir 4s 81	54	54	54
4 Celanese 3s 55	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
4 Celanese 4½s 47 ww	95⅝	95¼	95⅝
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	29	29	29½
34 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	4¼	4⅛	4¼
5 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 45	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2 Cen Ill 5½s 56	11¾	11¾	11¾
3 Cen New Eng 4s 61	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
16 Cen Pac 5s 60	58¾	58¾	58¾
25 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	58¾	58¾	58¾
2 CRI&RR 5s 63 A	77¾	77¾	77¾
19 Ch R R N J 5s 87	79	79	79
2 Ch R R N J 4s 87	78½	78½	78½
1 Ch R R N J 4s 87	16½	16½	16½
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	8	8	8
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	86	85¼	85¼
4 C&O ref 5½s 96E	103¼	103¼	103¼
374 Chi & Alton 3s 49	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
28 Chi&NW 4½s 87	79⅝	79½	79⅝
9 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
27 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	17¼	17¼	17¼
20 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	21¾	21¼	21¾
20 Chi&NW 4s 87	33⅜	33	33⅜
6 Chi&NW 4s 87 reg	31	31	31
2 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	31	31	31
9 Chi&NW 4s 87 st reg	31	31	31
93 CRI&P 4½s 52A	15¾	15¼	15¾
158 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞
29 CRI&P 4s 88	27¾	26½	27
20 CRI&P 4s 88 ctf reg	24	23¾	24
2 CRI&P 4s 34 ctf	14¾	14¾	14¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	52	52	52
31 Chi&W Ind 4½s 62	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Chi&W Ind 4s 52	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Childs Co 5s 43	62¼	61⅝	62¼
13 Chile Cdd&Cg 6s 52	42½	42½	42½
52 CCC&StL 4½s 77	53½	53½	53½
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91 H	50	50	50
1 Clev Un Term 5s 73	50	50	50
2 Col F&I 5s 43	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
60 Col&So 4s 80	103	103	103
11 Columb G 5s 52 Ap	22¼	22	22¼
26 Columb G 5s 52 May	94	93¾	94
1 Columb G 5s 1961	93	93	93
1 Colo&So ref 4s 1980	92¾	92¾	92¾
8 Coml Mack 4½s ww	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 ComwithEd3½s 68	25¼	25	25¼
7 Commwlth Ed cv3½s 58	109¼	109¼	109¼
22 Con Edis 3½s 58	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Con Edis 3½s 70	106½	106½	106½
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¼	104	104¼
8 Con Rys 4s 54	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
5 Consum Pow 3½s 70	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Consum Pow 3½s 67	109¼	109	109¼
3 Consum Pow 3½s 66	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Crucible St 3½s 66	92¼	92¼	92¼
8 CubaNoRy5½s42 ref	26	26	26
2 Cuba2RR 7½s 46 ref	25½	25½	25½
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	90	89½	89¾
15 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 D&RG 4½s 36	58¾	58¼	58⅜
166 D&RG 4s 36	16¼	15¾	16¼
50 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	17¼	17¼	17¼
62 D&RG West 5s 78	16½	15¾	16¼
1 Det Ed 3½s 66	110½	110½	110½
10 Det Ed 3s 70	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Don Chem 3½s 50	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 Elec Auto 3½s 50	89¾	89¾	89¾
2 El Paso & SW 5s 65	99½	99½	99½
72 Erie 4½s 2015	65⅛	65	65⅛
2 Erie 4s 95	55¼	55¼	55¼
12 Firestone T&R 3s 61	90½	90¼	90½
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74	91¾	91¾	91¾
2 Francis Sug 6s 56	9	9	9
1 GenMotCast 5½s 49	78¾	78¾	78¾
12 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	97	97	97
31 Gondrich 4½s 56	30¾	30	30¼
2 Goth Silk Ho 8s 46	95½	95¼	95¼
7 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	81	81	81
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	102	101⅞	101⅞
8 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	94¾	94¼	94¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	86½	86½	86½
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98	98	98
6 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	77¼	77¼	77¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 G Bay & W deb B	8	8	8
15 Gulf M&N 5s 50	92	92	92
7 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	73	72½	72½
7 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	58	58	58
2 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	80	80	80
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	103¾	103¾	103¾
99 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	44¾	44½	44¾
3 Ill Cen 4s 52	12¼	12	12¼
60 Ill Cen 4s 53	48	48	48
129 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45¼	44⅞	45¼
16 Ill Cen 4½s 66	45¼	44½	45¼
5 Ill Cen 5s 55	44¾	44½	44¾
2 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	53¾	53¾	53¾
20 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	50⅝	50½	50⅝
15 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	48½	48¼	48⅜
3 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	44	43¾	43¾
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	23	23	23
2 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
27 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
9 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	16⅛	16¼	16⅛
3 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	15¼	15	15⅛
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	15¼	15⅛	15¼
5 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	25½	25½	25½
60 Int T&T 4½s 52	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝
28 Int T&T 5s 55	47⅞	47¾	47¾
3 James F&Clea 4s 59	49¾	49⅛	49¾
5 Jones&Laugh Stl 4s81	51	51	51
40 KCP&SMem 4s 36	94	94	94
34 KCP&S & M 4s 36 ct	49¾	49	49¾
10 K C South 3s 50	48½	47⅞	48½
10 Lac Gas 6s 42A	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
8 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	93¾	92⅞	92⅞
5 Lac Gas 5½s 53	94½	93	93
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	76	76	76
22 Lac Gas 5s 42	76	76	76
1 L E West 3s 47	97	96⅞	97
6 Leh & N Y 4s 45	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	79¼	79	79¼
3 Leh Val P Term 5s 54	65	65	65
16 Leh Val NY 4½s 40	48	48	48
34 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	53	52⅝	53
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 st reg	40¾	40	40¾
27 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	38¾	37⅞	37⅞
84 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	36¾	36¼	36¾
2 Leh Val Term 5s 51	33¼	32¾	33¼
5 Liggett & M 7s 44	57⅞	57½	57½
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	114	114	114
4 Louis & N 1st 4½s 2003	90	90	90
1 Louis&NSo 1st 4½s 50 A	103	103	103
32 Maine Cen 4½s 60	88¼	88¼	88¼
5 Manati Sug 4s 57	53¼	53	53¼
4 McCrory Strs 3¼s 55	50	50	50
2 Mer Mar 6s 55	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Mich Con Gas 4½s 63	103	103	103
10 Mil & Nor cn 4½s 39	44¾	44	44¾
30 Mil Spar & NW 4s 47	28½	28	28¼
2 M St L cn 5s 34 ct	3	3	3
11 MSP & SSM 5s 56 62	38	38	38
20 MSP & SSM gld 5s 38	12¼	12	12¼
103 MSP & SSM cn 4s 38	12¼	12	12¼
24 M-K-T 5s 62 A	35¾	35¾	35¾
37 M-K-Tex 5s 62	14¼	14⅛	14¼
46 M-K-T 4½s 78	14¾	14⅜	14¾
29 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	30¾	30½	30¾
33 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	29¾	29¼	29¾
162 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	31¼	30½	31¼
2 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	31¼	30½	31¼
150 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	30¾	30¼	30¾
41 Mo Pac 5s 80 B	30¾	30¼	30¾
166 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	31¼	30¾	31¼
2 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	31¼	30½	31¼
4 Mont Pow 3½s 66	106	106	106
25 Mor & Essex 5s 55	112	111¾	112
8 Mor & Essex 4s 55	104¾	104⅜	104¾
12 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39¾	39½	39¾
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	42¾	42¾	42¾
1 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 N Eng RR 5s 45	102	102	102
10 N Eng RR 4s 45	69⅜	68¾	69⅛
1 O Pub Sv 4½s 55B	66	66	66
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54ct	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4 NO Tex&M 5s 55A	45¾	45¾	45¾
20 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	40	39¾	40
6 NO Tex&Mex 5s 58C	46½	45	45¼
20 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	45	45	45
1 NY & Putnam 4s 93	44	42¾	44
29 NYC rfg 5s 2013	47¾	47¼	47¾
2 NYC rfg 4½s 2013 A	56¾	56½	56¾
6 NYC 4s 98	54¾	54	54¾
2 NYC 3½s 60	56¾	56¾	56¾
16 NYC&HR 3½s 97	58¾	58¾	58¾
1 NYChic&StL 5½s 74A	81¾	80¾	81¾
44 NYChic&StL 4½s 78	67¾	67¼	67¾
5 NY Connect 4½s 53	100	100	100
2 NY Dock Co 4s 61	62¾	62¾	62¾
5 NY Edis 3½s 65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 NYGE| H&P 4s 49	112½	112½	112½
53 NYNH&H cl 4s 40	41¼	41	41¾
6 NYNH&H 5½s 53A	56¼	55½	56¼
25 NYNH&H 4s 47	34¼	34	34¼
78 NYNH&H 4s 56	34¾	33¾	34¾
1 NYNH&H 3½s 47	33¾	33¾	33¾
51 NYNH&H 3½s 56	32	31¾	32
99 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	32	31	32
1 NY Steam 3½s 63	33	33¼	33¼
23 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	102	102	102
5 Nor Am Co 3½s 54	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Nor Pac 6s 2047	112	112	112
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	67¼	67½	67½
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	56¾	56¾	56¾
4 Nor Pac 4s 97	52¼	52	52¼
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
3 Ohio Ed 4½s 65	43¾	43	43¾
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	109	109	109
1 Okla G&E 3¾s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Okla G&E 4s 46	104¾	104¾	104¾
41 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	94¾	94	94¾
3 Pacif Cal 1st 5s 46	85½	85½	85½
2 Pac Gas&El 3s 70	99	99	99
14 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	110¾	110¾	110¾
4 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
13 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	106¼	106¼	106¼
13 Pen Co 4s 63	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
2 Pen Oh&Del 4½s 77	104	103¾	103¾
2 Pen P&L 4½s 74	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Pen P&L 3½s 69	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	110	110	110
2 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	90	89¾	90
4 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	99¾	99¾	99¾
8 Pen RR 4s 48 st	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Pen RR 3½s 70	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Pen RR 3¼s 52	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Peoria & East 4s 60	85½	85½	85½
23 Peoria&E 4½s 90	44¼	44¼	44¼
13 Pere Marq 5s 56	57¾	57½	57¾
2 Pere Marq 4½s 80	72½	72½	72½
1 Pere Marq 4s 56	63¾	63¾	63¾
22 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	102¾	102½	102¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	106	106	106
9 Phil Elec 3½s 67	99	98½	98½
81 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	110½	110⅝	110⅝
41 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	81½	81¼	81½
25 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	28	27⅝	28
3 PCC & St L 4½s 77	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
7 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	101¾	101¾	101¾
15 Porto Gen E 4½s 60	98½	98½	98½
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	82	81⅝	82
4 Readg 4½s 97 A	104	104	104
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	80½	79¾	80
4 Republic Steel 4½s 61	73¾	72¾	73¾
8 Rio Gh West 1st4s39	103½	102	102¾
49 Rio Gr W 1st 4s 49	47¼	47	47¼
30 RI Ark & Lo4½s36	22	21¾	22
11 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	14¾	14¼	14½
9 St L Pub Ser 5s 59	70½	70½	70½
44 StLSF 5s 50 B	85	84¾	85
20 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	17¾	16⅝	17¾
335 StLSF 4½s 78	16¾	16¼	16¾
113 StLSF 4½s fact st	16¾	16¼	16¾
272 StLSF 4s 50 A	16¼	16	16¼
48 StLSF 4s 50 A ct	15¾	15¼	15¾
36 StLSW 5s 52	15¾	15	15⅜
32 StLSW 1st 4s 90	15¾	15¼	15½
45 StLSW 1st 4s 89	26½	26	27¼
15 StP&KC ShL 4½s 41	79	79	79
3 StPA&A Pass 4s 43	104	104	104
108 Sea&AL cn 6s 45	100	100	100
9 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
47 Sea AL 4s 50 st	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	15¾	15¾	15¾
137 Sea-All Fla 6s 35A ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
3 Shell Un 2½s 54	87	87	87
1 Silesian-Am 7s 41	96	96	96
3 Simmons cv 4s 52	33½	33⅓	33⅓
30 Skelly Oil 3s 50	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
10 Socony-Vac 3s 64	102	102	102
1 So Bell T&T 3½s 62	104¾	104¼	104¾
1 So Bell T&T 3s 79	107¼	107¼	107¼
18 Sou Pac 4½s 68	104¾	104¾	104¾
55 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53¾	53¼	53¾
36 So Pac 4½s 49	52⅞	52¼	52⅞
37 So Pac rfg 4s 55	53	52¾	53
39 So Pac clt 4s 49	68¼	68	68¼
2 So Pac 4s 69	60¼	60	60¼
33 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	85¼	85	85¼
5 South Ry 6½s 56	55	55	55
11 South Ry gen 5s 56	91½	91	91½
8 South Ry cn 5s 94	90¾	90¼	90¾
15 South Ry gen 4s 56	86½	86¼	86½
3 So Ry gen 4s 5s 56	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 South Ry Mem 5s 96	106¾	106¾	106¾
15 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	105	105	105
6 Spok Int 4½s 2003 A	85	85	85
1 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105	105	105
3 Std Oil N J 2¾s 53	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Studebaker cv 6s 45	106¾	106	106
3 Swift & Co 2¾s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 TexCRASt L 4s 53	38¾	38⅝	38¾
7 Tex Corp 3s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Tex Corp 3s 5s 68	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
12 Tex&P 5s 79 C	98¼	98¼	98¼
27 Third Ave a 5s 60	47¾	47¼	47¾
5 Third Ave 4s 60	35¾	35¾	35¾
1 Toronto H&B 4s 46	14¼	14¼	14¼
8 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	104	104	104
1 Un Bis Am 3½s 55	101	101	101
1 Unit Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	75	74¾	75
1 Unit Drug 5s 53	74¾	74¼	74¾
2 US Steel 1.50s 45	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 US Steel 2.40s 52	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Va Ir C&C 5s 49	99½	99½	99½
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	72	72	72
5 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	108¼	108	108¼
25 Wabash 4½s 81 wi	16¾	16¼	16¾
38 Wabash 4s 81 wi	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 Walwrth 6s 55	76¼	76¼	76¼
14 Walwrth 4s 55	100	100	100
2 Warner Bros 6s 48	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Warner Bros 6s 41	99½	99½	99½
7 West Shore 4s 2361	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Westch Lt 3½s 67	47¼	47¼	47¼
3 Westvn Md 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
3 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	90½	90½	90½
15 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	103¾	103¾	103¾
70 Westn Pac 5s 48 asd	32¼	31¾	32¼
2 Western Un 5s 51	31¼	31¼	31¼
1 Western Un 5s 60	83	82¾	83
10 Westinghse El 3¾s 51	109¾	109¾	109¾
10 Wheel Bl 3½s 66	92½	92½	92½
38 Wis Cen 4s 49	47¾	47¾	47¾
17 Wis Cen 4s &4D 36	15¼	15¼	15¼
8 Young S&T 3¼s 80	99¾	99½	99¾

Foreign Bonds

2 Antioquia 7s 45 A	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	9¾	69¼	69¼
1 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	69¼	69¼	69¼
1 Argentine 4½s 48	40¼	40¼	40¼
2 Australia 5s 55	41	40¾	40¾
16 Australia 4½s 56	40¼	40	40¼
1 Belgium 7s 55	38¾	38¼	38¾
1 Belgium 6s 55	92	92	92
1 Brazil 8s 41	92	92	92
11 Brazil 6½s 26-57	33	32½	32½
34 Brazil 6½s 27-57	27	26¾	27
2 Brisbane 5s 58	38	38	38
8 Brisbane 5s 58	38	38	38
10 Brisbane 5s 58	38	37	37
10 Buen A 4½s 77	45	45	45
9 Buen A 4½s Aug 7	59¾	59½	59½
1 Buen A 4½s Apr 76	61	61	61
8 Buen A 4½s 78	63	63	63
1 Canada 3½s 61	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Canada 3½s 62	104¾	104¼	104¾
1 Canada 3½s 63	97½	97½	97½
10 Chile MtgBk6½61asd	103¾	103¾	103¾
28 Chile MtgBk6½57asd	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Chile MtgBk6s61asd	56¼	56¼	56¼
5 Chile MtgBk6s 62asd	56¼	56¼	56¼
40 Chile 6s 60 asd	14¾	14¾	14¾
9 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	15	14¾	15
2 Chile 6s 61 asd	15	14¾	15
2 Chile 6s 63 asd	14¾	14¾	14¾
90 Colomb 3s 70	14	14	14
5 Cuba 5s 1904 44	101	101	101
1 Dom 1st 5½s 60 ctf	70	70	70
5 Dom 1st 5½s 26-40	70	69	70
5 Mtge Bk 6½s 57	99	99	99
3 Minas Ger 6½s 58	153¾	153¾	153¾
9 N Sou Wales 5s 57	153¾	153¾	153¾
4 N Sou Wales 5s 58	45	44	44
1 Norway 4½s 65	51¼	50½	50½
13 Pernambuco 7s 47	83	83	83
2 Peru 7s 59	12	12	12
66 Peru 1st 6s 60	10¼	10¼	10¼
5 Peru 2nd 6s 1916	10¾	10	10¼
8 Poland 4½s 82 asd	10¼	10¼	10¼
5 Poland 4½s 68 asd	6¼	6¼	6¼
8 Rio de Jan 8s 46	52½	52½	52½
3 Rio de Jan 6½s 57	14¾	14¾	14¾
28 Santa Fe (Prov) 4s 64	13	13	13½
1 Sao Paulo 8s 52	65	64½	64½
11 Urug 4½s 78	60¼	60¼	60¼

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, $983,000; previous day, 10,445,100; week ago, 7,522,000; year ago, 9,125,000; two years ago, 10,110,700; year ago, 414,586,125; two years ago, 321,121,050.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standad Engineering	8¾	10⅛
American Barge Line Co	10½	11⅞
American Hardware Co	19½	21½
American Manufacturing	19½	21⅝
American Manufac 5 pf	78¾	
American Wringer Co	3	4¼
†Amoskeag Company	3	4¼
†Amoskeag Company pf	183¼	
Appleton Company

'Defeatist Bund' Stabs U. S. War Effort

section of these subversive publications made available to him by a high official of the Government. He has checked, not one issue, but numerous issues of the great majority of them, and—whatever the law is at the present time—the report cannot be other than that they are unquestionably doing the work of the enemy within.

A careful analysis of their contents reveals that these publications:

Seek persistently to poison American thought with the most virulent racial hatred and animosity.

Blame, not Hitler, but Britain for starting the war in Europe.

Accuse, not the Japanese; but the American Government for starting the war in the Pacific.

Try to divide the United States from its Allies by identifying the whole program of aid to Britain as a British-Jewish plot.

Urge that the United States quit fighting and concede the war to the Axis.

Appeal to Americans to recognize all of Germany's aggressions in Europe and all of Japan's aggressions in Asia and call its quits.

Undermine the country's faith in its elected representatives, attacking the President individually and at length but calling for the overthrow of Congress as well.

Leave uncriticized, uncensored Hitler, Mussolini, and the Japanese while constantly denouncing President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, the international bankers, the Jews, and the British.

Follow in nearly all lines the pattern of Nazi propaganda which has been coming over the short-wave radio since Pearl Harbor and which Archibald MacLeish, Director of the Office of Facts and Figures, recently described as a veritable "Bordia Bund" of misinformation.

Anti-Democracy

In spirit, in effect, in sum-total these publications—apart from being violently anti-British, antially, anti-Semitic and anti-war-effort—are comprehensively anti-democracy.

While there is no definite evidence that collusion exists among the editors of these publications, it is understood that they exchange mailing lists and they frequently publish complimentary blurbs to boost one another.

The editor of "The Galilean," published in Indiana and previously mentioned in these columns, is the leader of the pro-Fascist Silver Shirts, William Dudley Pelley, who was arrested and convicted of fraud in North Carolina in 1935 and given a suspended sentence, was convicted of violation of the terms of his suspended sentence by a North Carolina court on Jan. 21, 1942, and was ordered to commence serving his sentence. He appealed the case and is at present at liberty from these court proceedings and is also at liberty to carry on his fight against the democratic cause.

Pelley's New Thesis

In addition to the other assertions against America's role in the war—as recorded earlier in these dispatches—"The Galilean" is now found to advance the interesting thesis that what has happended beginning Dec. 7 at Hawaii makes America anti-Christian and Japan pro-Christian.

"What truly is happening," Mr. Pelley is allowed to preach to Americans, "is that the nations of the whole world have lined up, or are in the process of lining up, into two stupendous camps—Christian and Anti-Christian, Aquarian (whatever that is) and Luciferian."

Two of the strangest contradictions of our times are that Buddhist Japan is listed (by Mr. Pelley) in the Christian-Aquarian column, while the United States has been maneuvered (as Mr. Pelley puts it) into the anti-Christian and Luciferian.

Sponsor of the Axis line that the United States just made it inescapable that Japan attack it because the United States wouldn't furnish Japan with the materials with which to carry forward the war against China, "The Galilean" proceeds to tell the American people that their morale is "so low that they must stand on a sheet of paper to look into the eyes of a mouse."

World Power Grab

Here is another of the anti-American, pro-Japanese theses—that the Axis isn't out to grab any more power than the United States and anyway, we had better let them do it. To quote from the circulated propaganda, it runs:

"First should be acknowledged the Asiatic (continent) under a Monroe Doctrine supervised by Nippon; second, should be conceded a Pan-European (continent) supervised by Germany; third, a Pan-American supervised by the United States of America and embracing all countries on the two Western Continents.

"Where does that leave Britain? It doesn't leave Britain anywhere!"

"Of course, such settlement washes out the Judaists as well as the Bolshevists. They should be allowed to follow England into dignified oblivion.

"If the political jingoists shriek that this leaves Germany and Japan in possession of their gains, the answer bluntly returned is that no earthly power has appeared to the moment to dictate that they fare otherwise."

Defeatist Attitude

The most abject defeatist attitude, urging immediate withdrawal from the war on the ground that the United States is already beaten, is preached by these publications in these words:

"Military history attests that when a major power grabs the initiative at the beginning of conflict, it proceeds to dictate the course of that war to the end. . . . There can be such a thing as a nation taking such terrific body blows at the beginning of a fight that it never has an opportunity to repair the opening damage.

"The big thing at present is to rectify the New Deal diplomatic blunder and bring the war to a graceful conclusion with as little further loss to American territory and sovereignty as may be contrivable.

Like other pro-Fascist editors, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Roman Catholic Radio priest, openly puts the blame on the democracies, Britain and the United States.

"Britain will not admit she caused the war," states "Social Justice," the Coughlin magazine, "yet Britain declared war against Germany before Germany declared war against Britain. Thus (and this seeks to give Japan her out also) priority in the declaration of war may have little or nothing to do with the cause of war."

As to Japan specifically, "Social Justice" plainly asks the nation to believe that the United States was the cause of the war because the American people preferred not to help Japan fight China.

"We cut off Japan's supply of oil and steel," it laments. "We refused to buy Japan's silk; we strangled Japan's economy. In a word, the United States was engaged in a white war against Japan before Japan became engaged in a blood war against us."

Japan's Program Praised

In its issue in which it announces its patriotic investment in $25,000 of Defense Bonds, "Social Justice" commends to America Japan's "co-prosperity program" for China over the Atlantic Charter and challenges Americans to see any difference between "Hitler's blood superiority" and what Britain and the United States stand for: it is allowed to publish and circulate:

"In Japan there live 75,000,000 persons. Japan is smaller than California. It is one-twentieth the size of Australia. Japan is almost barren of natural resources. Her people are prolific. Is there not another law, mightier than the 'Atlantic Charter,' which permits a people to expand to unused territories? Is it not true that the 'earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof?'

"Any honest person will concede that Hitler and Hitlerism were protests against the old order dominated by Britain and the United States; were spearheads of a 'new order' to overthrow imperialism . . . this means that the signatories of the Atlantic Charter abhor Hitler's blood superiority but support the British and American imperial superiority."

"America in Danger" is another of the anti-Government sheets which follows the pattern of Axis propaganda and on its masthead proclaims the motto: "End the war quickly" but it appears to favor ending it by giving up, not by fighting it.

Among the other active organs of domestic fascism are "Publicity" which is desirous of seeking to have the whole Government impeached, "The Defender," edited by the Rev. Gerald Winrod of Kansas, and the "Fiery Cross," published at Atlanta, Ga., under the auspices of the revived Ku Klux Klan.

Appeal to Crusaders

The current issue of the American Mercury also cites George W. Christians, leader of the so-called "Crusader White Shirts" as addressing this appeal to "Crusaders"—an appeal which indicates part of the motive and desired acts of wartime Fascism in the United States:

"It is very simple. Here it is. Since this monstrous civilization, based upon gold and greed, seems determined to commit suicide, I think we should all pitch in and help it to do the job quickly and thoroughly."

"Even in war time we are permitted to ask questions, so on the reverse side of this page is a list of them which are designed to finish the demoralization and disintegration of the existing order and create a reign of terror."

There is also Francis P. Moran of Boston, associated with the apparently dissolved and remarkably named "Christian Front" in New England who describes Congress' decision to defend the United States from the Japanese attack in these words: "Mr. Roosevelt has sent our citizens to their deaths . . . He is guilty of murder." And then he proposes to cripple the war effort by urging all citizens to refuse to pay their taxes—this as a part of the right of free speech in time of total war:

Called for "Tax Strike"

"We advocate the refusal by all sincere and courageous American citizens to pay such taxes on the basis that they are unconstitutional, un-American and morally unjust . . . do not refuse to file your income tax reports. Place yourself on record honestly and then refuse to pay this unjust tax."

Virtually all of the subversive, anti-Democracy, anti-win-the-war publications are at the same time anti-Jewish and anti-British. A little sheet called "The X-Ray" and published in Muncie, Indiana, is another illustration. The editor blandly avers that he would either be "a knave or a Willkie" if he failed to propaganda the idea that, far from Hitler being to blame for anything, it is really "the secret manipulations of the new money powers that brought this war about."

On the Borderline

All of these Fascist magazines know that they are skirting the borderlines of the law and are tempting a democratic people to defend themselves from the abuse of free speech in time of war. This is frankly disclosed in the warning published in the Omaha publication, "America in Danger" which seeks to avoid running afoul the Army with this disclaimer:

"Notice—if any soldier receives America in Danger Bulletin, I did not send it. If any subscriber joins armed forces, advise me so I can remove such name from America in Danger.—Charles B. Hudson."

Thus the campaign against America's war effort, unrestrained, unrestricted, unhampered by any official deterrents from the Government.

The Department of Justice would most certainly, it should be said, wish they could be stopped but it is not yet apparently ready to rule that the pro-Axis enemy from within is sufficiently dangerous or a sufficiently bad actor to justify any check upon his right to abuse free speech at this time.

'Everyone's War' Gen. Lear Says

FORT CUSTER, Mich., March 10 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, Commander of the Second Army, believes the American public is apathetic toward the war and that newspapers should do their utmost to correct it.

The General, here for an inspection visit, turned the tables on interviewing reporters last night and asked them "if it will take bombing of our war industries or another Pearl Harbor to bring home the necessity for speed and more speed in equipping our armed forces?"

"This is war," he declared. "This is everyone's war. Our Army needs planes and guns and tanks. It needs the wholehearted effort of every man and woman in this country if it is expected to win. Everyone must help. Everybody has got to go to war." This, he asked reporters to stress.

S. C. Sturgeon Yield Fortune in Caviar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Encouraged by high prices paid for caviar last year, commercial fishermen have completed plans for extensive expeditions for sturgeon when the South Carolina season opens. Due to the cutting off of the supply from Russia, sturgeon roe for caviar is in great demand.

J. M. Witsell, Chairman of the State Board of Fisheries, asserted that the caviar taken from the fish caught in South Carolina streams was of excellent quality. Sturgeon have increased rapidly in the waters of this State, last year's catch being 34,588 pounds.

Draftswomen Employed By Ryan Aircraft Plant

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 10 (AP)—The Ryan Aeronautical Company reported that the first draftswomen had been employed in the firm's engineering department, where airplane designs are originated.

The latest inroad by women into man's heretofore almost exclusive field followed employment by the company last week of a woman as a member of its plant protection department.

The draftswomen are Ruth Pederson, a native of Yankton, S. D., and Katherine Ponsford of San Diego. Both had previous training which qualified them for engineering work.

Said He Wanted Letters; Soldier Snowed Under

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 10 (AP)—Private Joseph J. Tarczon, an air cadet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., wrote back to his home-town newspaper here several weeks ago that he was lonesome and wished someone would write to him.

On the third day after his plea was published, he says, he received 237 letters. Several days ago, the yield was 840—and he had promised to answer every letter he received.

Via the home-town paper he's passing out his thanks, adding "I'm doing my best to answer all the letters but it's going to be impossible. I'll never be lonesome again."

Club Managers Elect

CHICAGO, March 10 (AP)—Jesse Wetzell of Detroit, Mich., has been elected President of the Club Managers' Association of America. Charles R. Bangs, Oak Park Country Club, Oak Park, Ill., was elected Secretary-Treasurer. Scott Crawford, University Club, Akron, Ohio, and Jacques de Jong, Beach Point Club, Mamaroneck, New York, were named directors. More than 600 managers of country and city clubs attended the four-day convention.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED for private school in middle west, SPANISH TEACHER for school year of 1942-43; woman preferred, or man not subject to selective service; Christian Scientist required. Box A-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Small furnished apt. vicinity of The Christian Science Mother Church; not over $35 mo. Box W-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—One or two rooms and kitchenette furnished; Brookline, Mass., preferred; good references. Aspinwall 1333.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

HOUSES FOR SALE

FURNISHED house, Aiken, S. C.; immediate occupancy; suitable tea room, guest house or private home; exclusive. 902 Prospect Ave., Pulaski, Va.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office mornings, reasonable. (1982) 11 W. 42nd Street.

ROOMS TO LET

GLADSTONE, N. J.—1 or 2 rooms, kitchenette; fine view; quiet, loving home; oil-burner heat; small town; Christian Scientist preferred. MISS M. E. DALRYMPLE, Maple Avenue.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 58th St.—Large, attractive room, 1 or 2 women; excellent location; kitchen privileges. CI. 7-6200 (14-A) after 2.

N. Y. C., 163 West 86th St.—Sunny room, separate entrance; lady to share lady's 2½ rooms; homelike. CO 5-2618.

MOVING AND STORAGE

DEFENSE WORKERS AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, call NOBLE R. STEVES for quick, efficient removal of household goods to any distant city—local moving or storage. 194 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Tel. Tal. 2400.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ALL-AROUND COOK, live in, permanent position small, exclusive boarding house. 151 Maple St., Springfield, Mass. Phone 4-7075.

SECRETARY WANTED—Must be alert, accurate, experienced; member of Christian Science church. To secure interview, write fully stating experience, age, church affiliation. Write Box M-5, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman would like to help a farmer's wife for room and board and small compensation; near Boston. Box W-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TRUSTWORTHY woman, capable bookkeeper, working knowledge stenography, desires to make good business connection; excellent references; will go anywhere. Box W-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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GUARANTEED CAR BUDGET PAYMENT
Specializing on Lincoln, Mercury and Ford
HOOVER MOTORS, Park Square, Boston

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LILYAN'S, 123 E. 59, N. Y. C.
(Nr. Lex.)—Fine selection of advanced styles. Dresses, Suits, at $6.80. Low rent makes price possible. Sizes 9-20. Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors: Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Works. Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works at its office, 4th Floor, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, March 31, 1942 and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done consists of repaving portion of concrete deck at the Gloucester Fish Pier, Gloucester for a length of 500 feet and a width of 60 feet including the removal of the existing bituminous surface and the resetting of existing floor drains. Charge for specifications is $2.00, which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty shall consist of a certified check for $500.00 payable to the order of the Department of Public Works or other security satisfactory to the Department. A bid bond will not be accepted. The successful bidder will be required to furnish a bond for the faithful performance of the contract in such sum as may be fixed by the Department. The surety may be a surety company or securities satisfactory to the Department. Attention is called to the minimum rate of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or to reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: Herman A. MacDonald, Commissioner of Public Works. March 10, 1942.

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We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets
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ARTIST'S used Baldwin Grand; as good as new. Real bargain for cash. Baldwin Pianos, 150 Boylston St., Boston.

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WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

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CLEVELEYS — Board residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES FILKINGTON, Marleon Ellerbeck Road

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

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Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

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BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET, COMFORTABLE, extensive grounds
CENTRAL HEATING RUNNING WATER IN BEDROOMS
Moderate Terms
Tel. Liv. 2585

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience, free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining, one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns per week.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5—Facing gardens, central to all parts. Comfortable, excellent cooking. H. and C. water. Well appointed. from 2½ gns. Phone Pro. 3357.

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Telephon: 2.45.97
2 Minuten vom Hauptbahnhof
vis-à-vis der Walchebrücke
E. Lehner-Mayer

England

ACCRINGTON

CHAS. PICKUP
MEN'S WEAR
HAT SPECIALIST
90, Blackburn Road, Accrington

ENGLAND

ACCRINGTON

(Continued)

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The GROCER for SERVICE and QUALITY
192 Blackburn Road and 50 Abbey Street Tel. 2285

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General Drapers
COSTUMIERS FURRIERS
SILK MERCERS
HOUSEHOLD LINENS
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Also at 39-41, Scotland Rd., Nelson

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MISS F. L. SPRING
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

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Silver Ware
Nothing is more suitable for a Wedding Gift than beautiful Silver.
Our Showrooms are filled with a choice selection.
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BOLTON

John Read
BOOKS and STATIONERY
11 NEWPORT ST. BOLTON
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Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

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A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR SHIRTS PYJAMAS ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
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ARTHUR RHODES, Ltd.
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Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

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We will gladly give estimates for All Classes of Electrical
INSTALLATIONS
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CHESTER

J. COLLINSON & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

SAVE YOUR COUPONS!
Send Your "Older" Clothes to
DENSONS
DRY CLEANING SERVICE
Chester and Denbigh

DARLINGTON

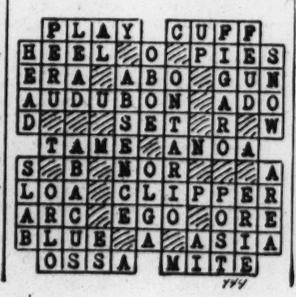
R. HUGHES
Jeweler and Silversmith
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Telephone 3137
15, SKINNERGATE

DERBY

For Quality at Reasonable Charges Try
IRONGATE STORES LTD.
GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS
99 IRONGATE Tel. Nos. 44231—44232

E. BEMROSE & CO.
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
NEW ADDRESS:
28, St. Peter's Churchyard
K SHOE AGENCY

Crossword Quiz Answers



ENGLAND

HALIFAX

J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
3 Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

HARROGATE

TEL. 3027 (3 lines) James St.
NEWBY'S
(Geo. Newby & Co. Ltd.)
FISH, GAME and POULTRY
Finest Qualities, Reasonable Prices

HUDDERSFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

James Armitage & Sons Ltd.
are now showing the latest ideas in
MILLINERY GOWNS SUITS
for the coming Spring
17-21, BUXTON ROAD

In these days of growing scarcity and rising prices a pair of
Thomas Walker Shoes
is about the best investment you can make
Thomas Walker (Est. 1841) Ltd.
10-12, King Street

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PEEL'S PRINTING PRESS
(Prop. L. & Y. Stationery Co. Ltd.)
for GOOD PRINTING *and all Office Sundries*
38 DOCK STREET, LEEDS 10
Telephone 25377

LIVERPOOL

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COOPERS
Church Street
Purveyors of Groceries
to His Majesty King George VI

Armstrongs
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns Coats. Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1830
54-56 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 46 Castle Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras, Photographic Equipment and Supplies

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The RUBBER SHOP
Mackintoshes and Raincoats
ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT
Hand Worked Lingerie, Lace, Linens, Wools
3 Park Road St. Annes-on-Sea
Proprietress, MRS. A. BEWICK

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 3642 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
50 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

SHOES—
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

SQUIRREL RESTAURANT
65 DEANSGATE (Bla 3720)
Good Meals — Moderate Prices
Lunch from 1/6
Devonshire Afte Tea 1/, High Tea 1/6
Our own Confectionery, Cold Meats, etc., are on sale at the Counter.
This Is NOW THE ONLY ADDRESS

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER

(Continued)

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER

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J. B. MENNIE
Jeweller and Silversmith
9, New Bridge Street Tel. 22452
REGIMENTAL BROOCHES
Limited Stocks of Silver & E. P. N. S. Goods still available.
Watchmaker to the Admiralty.

FOR GOOD FURS
Consult a Practical Furrier
Remodeling, Renovating, Cleaning, Etc.
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Tel. 34548

Enid GOWN SPECIALIST
TROUSSEAUX
Famous Tweeds by Wetherall
18 Great North Road, Tn. Jun. 1386 • Newcastle-on-Tyne

CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Park Your Car at the
Repairs A Speciality
Always Open Tel. 26779 Neville Street Newcastle

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WAT SIMMONS
BODEN STREET
SUNBLINDS and inside blinds for Shop, House, Factory and Public Buildings.
PHONE 75748

OLDHAM

JA Bardsley LTD
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS
43 YORKSHIRE STREET
OLDHAM

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K SHOES *Extra Coupon Value*
C. H. BESWICK
K Specialists 80 Drake St., Rochdale

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield
Telephone 62719

THE WOOL SHOP
(MRS. GLENN)
Knitting Wools and All Accessories
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lingerie Shirts Socks and Ties
14 Terminus Road, Millhouses

22331—Phone
HALLAMSHIRE COAL
14 Wharf St.

FAULKS *Famed Shoe Service*
Agencies for Well Known Brands
Including
PORTLAND SHOES of QUALITY
Repairs Prompt Service
934 Ecclesall Road

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD

(Continued)

T. J. C. COE
Silver Hill Store
We Stock Monitor Advertised Items Including
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

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BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1331

STOCKPORT

Phone Sto. 4227 and 4228
Shaws
MIDDLE HILLGATE, STOCKPORT
The Firm that really lives up to the name of
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
Specialists in Fitted Carpets, Curtains and Pelmets
Branches at Hyde, Stalybridge and Mossley

FLORENCE DAWBER
Gowns, Coats Millinery, etc.
99, BRAMHALL LANE, DAVENPORT STOCKPORT
'Phone Gt. Moor 3280

YORK

CENTRAL HEATING
(All Systems)
A. E. Challenger & Co.
Hot Water Supply Plumbing
Swinegate, York
Tel. 3934

Scotland

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. GARDNER & SON
Limited
Established 1832
The Leading Furnishing House of Scotland
We hold immense stocks in all Departments. Enquiries and inspection invited.
Estimates Free
36, Jamaica St., Glasgow, C. 1

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

ELECTRICAL
Installations and Repairs to all industrial, commercial and domestic premises. Fittings, Appliances and Lamps etc. supplied.
HUGH M. FULTON
300 SWANSTON STREET, S. E.
Bridgeton 2367-8

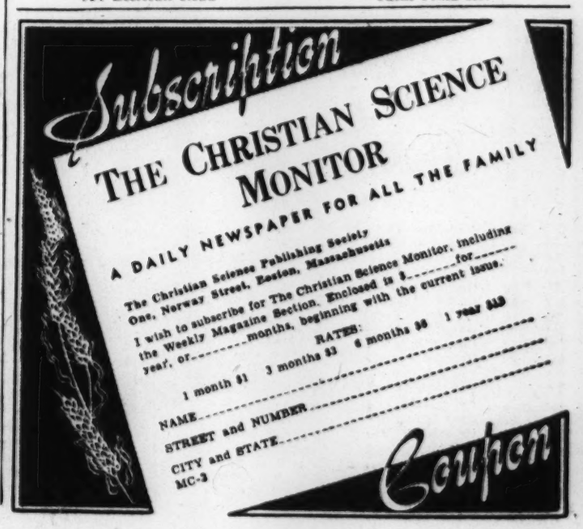
Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

FIREPLACES
Repairs and Alterations
We shall be pleased to advise you
Geo. McAlpine & Sons Ltd.
66 Bath Street Tel. Doug. 0405

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

A. McVEY
Millinery, Coats, Gowns, and Two-Piece Suits
Distinctive and Original Styles at Moderate Prices
701, Pollokshaws Road, S. I.
Phone Pollok 1437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RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-3
Coupon

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

War Gardens

This is the second in a series of stories on how to get the most out of your war garden.

Wide World Features

In deciding what to plant in your war garden, take into consideration nutrition and family food tastes as well as the physical characteristics of your garden site and soil.

The Food for Freedom program recommends each farm family of the nation include at least 20 varieties in its 1942 garden.

This may not be possible for city dwellers, with small space available, and they should concentrate on foods high in nutrition value.

Green Crops Best

United States Department of Agriculture experts have this advice for, 1942 war gardening city farmers:

"Of all the garden crops we grow, none as a group surpasses the green, leafy vegetables in food content.

"Chard, collards, kale, spinach, lettuce and turnip greens are all in this category.

"Tomatoes are so widely adapted to both soil and climate that they should be generally and generously grown both for eating fresh and for canning.

"Beets, turnips, carrots and rutabagas can be stored for some time to provide the family with vegetables long after harvest.

"Beans, cabbage and squash also have a place in home gardens wherever soil and climate permit. over-planting of cabbage is wasteful, however, because it doesn't keep very well under storage conditions that usually are available. But it can be made into kraut."

Figure your needs accurately. Seeds are precious this season. Buy no more than are needed.

(Next Article: Laying Out the Garden)

In Lighter Vein

Of No Use

Lady of the House: "Why don't you go to work? Don't you know that a rolling stone gathers no moss?"

Tramp: "Madam, not to evade your question at all, but merely to obtain information, may I ask what practical utility is moss to a man like me?"—Exchange.

When in Carriage . . .

Dorothy Parker took a ride through Central Park one evening in one of those gay nineties open carriages that are still for hire in New York City.

The horse stopped for a traffic light and people began to cross the thoroughfare. Soon the carriage was surrounded by shoving pedestrians, many of whom stopped to stare at the occupant of this relic of another day.

Did Miss Parker become flustered, embarrassed by those staring eyes? Jumping up in the carriage, she blew kisses right and left and cried out ecstatically:

"And I hope to come back soon and sing 'Carmen' for you!"—Milwaukee Journal.

Answer to "Who Is This?"
Sherlock Holmes

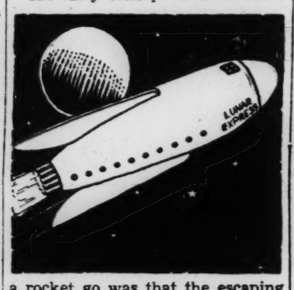
FACTS & FIGURES
MORE MARRIAGES-1,565,000 — TOOK PLACE IN THE U.S. IN 1940 THAN ANY OTHER YEAR. (U.S. BUREAU OF CENSUS)
IT'S A FACT ARIZONA'S GRAND CANYON IS NOT ONE BUT THOUSANDS OF CANYONS WORN A-WAY BY THE WATER.
BLACKOUT PROBLEMS RAISED BY EASILY VISIBLE STEAM WERE SOLVED IN ENGLAND BY ADDING FINELY DIVIDED CARBON TO THE STEAM, FORMING BLACK STEAM!
K. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Rockets Are Better Than Propellers in Extremely Thin Air?

The auger, the ship's screw, and the airplane propeller are all applications of the principle of the screw. The auger turns slowly in a rather dense medium, such as wood. The ship's serew or propeller revolves more rapidly in a less dense medium, water. The airplane propeller whirls with great rapidity in the lightest medium of the three —air. And the less dense the air, the lower the efficiency of the propeller, the efficiency reaching zero in a vacuum.

An early concept of what made



a rocket go was that the escaping gases that roared from the rocket's nozzle or aperture pushed against the air and so drove the rocket ahead. Actually, however, the air is a hindrance rather than a help to rocket flight and the rocket operates more efficiently in a vacuum than in our atmosphere.

Rocket propulsion is based on the rule in physics that every action has its equal and opposite reaction. In the rocket, the action is produced by the rapid combustion of rocket fuel and consequent ejection of the resulting gases at high velocity. This results in a reaction in the body of the rocket, which flies at an accelerated rate in the opposite direction to that of the ejected gases.

Action and reaction are seen in the recoil of a gun when it is fired. The rapid combustion of the gunpowder and consequent expansion of gases hurls the projectile from the gun at high speed and also thrusts the gun backward at low speed. The product of the mass and speed of the projectile in one direction equals the product of the mass and speed of the gun in the other.

The presence of air (which exerts a pressure, at sea level, of about 15 pounds per square inch) impedes the escape and tends to slow the velocity of the ejected gases from a rocket. This cuts down on the reaction or velocity of the rocket itself. Indeed, if the air pressure were great enough to prevent the escape of the gases, the rocket would not move at all. On the other hand, the complete absence of air pressure would permit the escaping gases to attain a maximum velocity, resulting in a maximum reaction, as well as removing the resistance of the air to the flight of the rocket. That is why rockets would work better in the practically airless interplanetary atmosphere.

W. P. Keasbey

Who Is This?

By Frank P. Foster, II

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

They say that "truth is stranger than fiction." Be that as it may, many characters of fiction are as vivid to thousands of people as those in real life. The present subject is the idea of a popular British writer. He had many unusual adventures that brought him in contact with all sorts and conditions of people. He also had a faithful friend and follower who told the story of his adventures and the various problems that he was called upon to solve.

(Score . . . . 100)

William Gillette produced a play based up this character's adventures, with great success. You have probably listened to stories about him over your radio. His profession was helpful to law-abiding citizens, but hard on the transgressors.

(Score . . . . 75)

If you have not detected his identity as yet, here's a clue that may be helpful. Read that last sentence over again. Read it carefully. Remember, it contains the clue.

(Score . . . . 25)

(Answer Appears Elsewhere On Page)

The Art Of Assembly

Question and Answer

Question: J. R. Z. of Elyria, Ohio, writes: 1. May any member of a board request that their vote, whether "No" or "Yes," be recorded without a roll call vote? 2. Should not all matters of importance be put to a roll call vote? 3. Does not a chairman of such a group vote on all matters?

Answer: 1. Yes; it is entirely proper for a member to explain his vote when he so desires. 2. "The demand for a roll call vote on any question can be made from the floor of the house at any time if the required number asks for it." 3. No; an officer or a member is free to withhold his vote if he so desires.

* * *

Question: Mrs. C. H. of Ponca City, Oklahoma, asks about expunging.

Answer: 1. When an item is expunged a line is drawn through it and the word "expunged" written in large letters over it. After this the matter ceases to be read to the house. An item can be expunged from the minutes only on order from the house.

Awans Slaker-James

Popular Photography

Garden Folk

The impish little "faces" which form the subject of this interesting photograph by Miss E. Salter of New Westminster, B. C., are the natural markings found in a bed of pansies.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: That fearless civic figure who used to accept jobs on baby judging committees is now on a tire rationing board.

Punch ©: A horticulturist says apples, in garden sheds and outhouses, are keeping much better this winter than they have done for many years. Yes, our neighbor's small boys have been evacuated, too.

Amusing Things We Say

Getting Into a Scrape

When the woods of old England were infested with deer, people traveling in the woods and around the outskirts of towns frequently fell into deer-scrapes which they failed to notice. The deer-scrapes were sharp gullies cut between trees by deer during certain seasons. Some of the ruts or gullies were often from atwelve to eighteen inches in depth and when anyone accidentally fell into one, he was said to have fallen into trouble. From that particular kind of trouble, a scrape finally assumed the meaning of any sort of trouble or difficulty.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Help Thy Neighbor

(Sydney Sun)

Perth, Australia

When farmer E. L. Franklin, of Three Springs, received a call-up for full-time military duty, he still had 300 acres of wheat to harvest.

His neighbors organized a working-bee of 12 harvesters and tractors. They started at sunrise one day and by nightfall all the wheat had been harvested.

Good Will

The following was seen on a local bus in New Haven, Connecticut:

"To our patrons:
If you live near the end of the line, rather than wait on the street, we invite you to board the outbound coach or trolley and ride to the terminus and return in the same vehicle.
No additional fare will be charged for this extra ride.
The Connecticut Company."

Daily Anecdote

For Services Rendered

A politician went to visit Daniel Webster at Marshfield, Mass., and in taking a short cut to the house, came to a stream which he could not cross. Calling to a rather roughly-dressed farmer near by, he offered a quarter to be carried to the other side. The farmer took the politician on his broad shoulders and landed him safely, but would not take the quarter. The old rustic presented himself at the house a few minutes later, and to the great surprise and chagrin of the visitor was introduced as Mr. Webster.

A Verse for Today . . . .

I wait for the LORD, *my soul doth wait, and in his word do I hope.*

—Ps. 130:5

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Real Spending Money*

By Le Pelley

OH BUD!
SAY—THERE'S A FELLOW THAT WANTS TO RENT OUR CLUBHOUSE — WHAT SHALL WE CHARGE HIM?
DO YOU THINK WE COULD GET FIFTY CENTS A WEEK??
PUFF
PUFF
NOW ABOUT THE "RENTAL" — SUPPOSE I JUST SLIP YOU... SAY... A FIVE DOLLAR BILL TO START WITH ...
ULP. I GUESS THAT WOULD BE ALL RIGHT

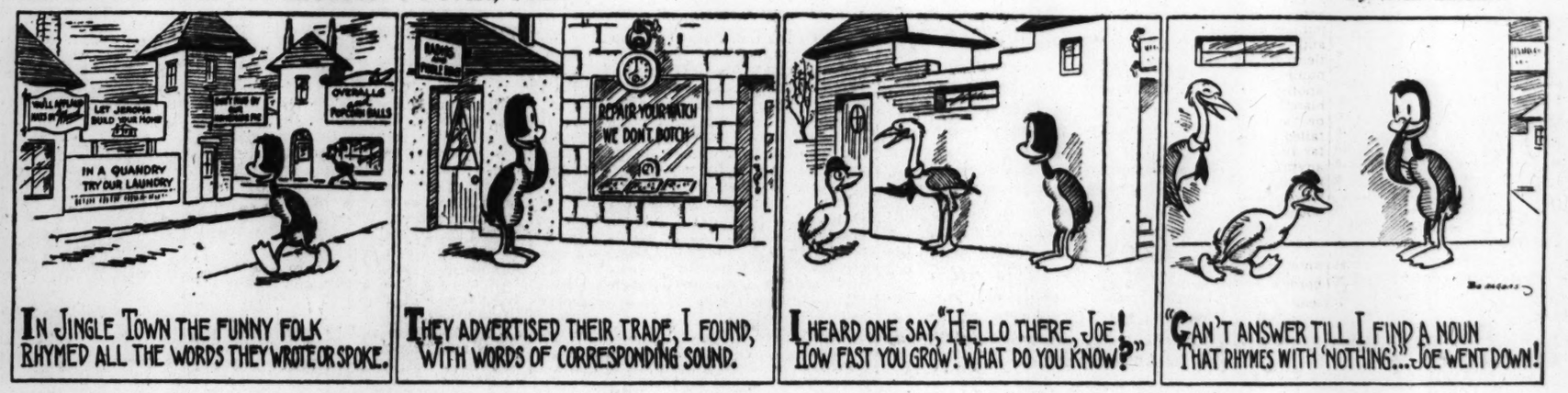
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Clean-Up!*

By Rodgers

Today the Boss and his folks had a picnic supper down on the beach!
And boy! Did I love that!
For the Boss's mother wasn't at all fussy about the paper plates they used—
And consequently after supper was over I had a chance to really "clean up"!
Yum-Yum!

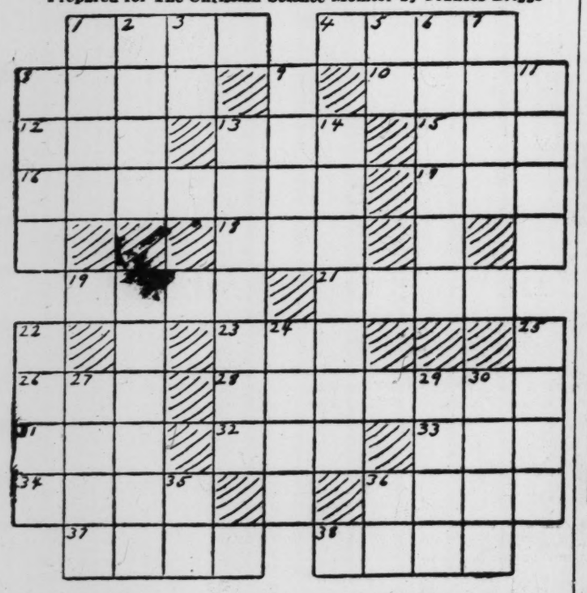
The Adventures of Waddles—*No Prose, Please*

By The Hagers


LET JEROME BUILD YOUR HOME
IN A QUANDRY TRY OUR LAUNDRY
OVERALLS
POPCORN BALLS
REPAIR YOUR WATCH WE DON'T BOTCH
IN JINGLE TOWN THE FUNNY FOLK RHYMED ALL THE WORDS THEY WROTE OR SPOKE.
THEY ADVERTISED THEIR TRADE, I FOUND, WITH WORDS OF CORRESPONDING SOUND.
I HEARD ONE SAY, "HELLO THERE, JOE! HOW FAST YOU GROW! WHAT DO YOU KNOW?"
"CAN'T ANSWER TILL I FIND A NOUN THAT RHYMES WITH 'NOTHING'... JOE WENT DOWN!

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Would you fire, wear, or play a canun?
4—What is ornamental fold on lower part of a sleeve?
8—Back part of the foot.
10—Man met by Simple Simon had what?
12—Epoch.
13—What is another name for Turku, Finland?
15—What is a piece of ordnance?
16—What American naturalist was an authority on birds?
17—Bustle.
18—Last coat of plaster before papering is what?
19—Would you tame, wear, or sail a kouian?
21—What is a small wild ox of Celebes?
23—What was Ibsen's native land (abbr.)?
26—What is a river of northern Chile?
28—A type of sailing vessel.
31—What is any section of a curve?
32—Self.
33—Rogue River is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
34—What is color of the fringed gentian?
36—What is the largest continent?
37—What mountain was piled upon Pelion Aloadae?
38—What is one twentieth of a grain?

Down

1—The Amazon rises in what country?
2—What metal makes a streak upon paper?
3—Symbol for aluminum is what?
5—Aleft.
6—What Beaumarchais character is hero of two operas?
7—A vaudeville is what?
8—What is that part of a violin in which the pegs are inserted?
9—What orchestral instrument has a double reed mouthpiece?
11—Blocks of what are used to make temporary igloos?
13—What is said to make the heart grow fonder?
14—What lake is easternmost of Great Lakes?
20—What is the calculating instrument used in various Oriental countries?
22—What is a comparatively thick plate or slice of anything?
24—Who is Tatjana's daughter in opera "Eugen Onegin"?
25—Region.
27—What is a flat plinth of any width?
29—Who is an authority on modern manners?
30—Lake St. Clair joins Lake Huron to what lake?
35—What is a plural ending?
36—American Institute (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Co-operation and Restraint"

President Roosevelt in his radio address on the ninth anniversary of the inauguration of the Administration's farm program displayed marked restraint for the sake of gaining needed co-operation.

He recognized that probably 90 per cent or more of the farmers, laborers, and business men—taking these as key groups—are generously pulling their weight in the war effort. This approach, however widely it can be adopted, is a contribution to the national unity.

The generality of farmers, knowing their own patriotism, have chafed at being blamed for the grasping demands of a few would-be leaders. The great majority of workingmen, sticking to their jobs, have been uncomfortable at the smirch given to labor by a few who went on strike. Decent business men for several years have been a bit weary of being blamed for the cupidity and crassness of a minute fraction of their number.

It would be a mistake to think of these three groups alone as constituting all the population. Even if their prices and rewards should be kept in an approximate balance though in a rising scale, the effect on millions of white-collar workers, non-defense workers, and others might be disastrous. Mr. Roosevelt indicated this when he said, "If all prices keep on going up, we shall have inflation of a very dangerous kind—we shall have such a steep rise in prices and the cost of living that the entire Nation will be hurt."

His averment that the fight against inflation is as vital as the battle with bullets and bombs is pointedly true. "It calls for co-operation and restraint on the part of every group." Upon those minorities which refuse to co-operate, the Government must exercise some restraint; to do otherwise would be to indulge in complacency, which the President believes is happily being overcome.

But marvels can be accomplished by co-operation. It is well to emphasize mutual good will among the various groups in the Nation's population and "a willingness to believe in the other fellow's good faith." By recognizing the loyalty of the overwhelming majority in every rank, the Government will evoke a maximum of ready co-operation.

Less Time to Pay

Buyers of refrigerators, washing machines, radios, used cars, and other goods on the installment plan will now be permitted to mortgage their income for only fifteen months instead of a year and a half. This is one item in the tightening of requirements on time sales by the Federal Reserve Board as a brake on inflation.

Another is the stipulation of a one-third minimum down payment on a long list of items, including vacuum cleaners, musical instruments, bicycles, and silverware. This requirement has applied to used cars since last fall.

When the first moderate restrictions were placed on installment credit some objection was made that these would tend to shift the available supply of durable consumer goods from the lower income to the higher income groups. There is not much to be feared on this score now. The supply of such goods for any groups is limited. Moreover, the largest increments of new income appear to be in the defense worker groups while salaried people will be put to it to pay their income taxes.

One effect observed in the used-car market in Chicago when the mandatory one-third down payment was introduced was that more sales were made of the older, cheaper models as compared with the relatively newer models. Tighter credit may thus spur American consumers to get the last years of possible usefulness out of mechanisms which heretofore have been thought easier to replace than to repair.

In total, the tendency of the new credit regulations will be to place American family finances on a sounder basis. Interest charges have been made costly by long terms and small down payments. It will be wholesome to save a larger portion of the price of a new article before acquiring it and to aim at discharging the debt in a shorter period than formerly. This is in keeping with the new national objective: to finish every job sooner, including the war.

A transplanted Southerner in the North insists that the sugar shortage would not be nearly so noticeable if New Englanders would eliminate it from cornbread.

A Front in France?

Continued RAF bombing of Nazi munitions plants in Occupied France is one answer to the demand for an Allied offensive. At least as a military move—and its political repercussions may be useful on balance—this new attack appears highly effective.

Lack of German defenses has permitted British bombers to strike accurately and hard. Already it is said that direct aid has been given the Russians by smashing the Renault plant whose tanks were used on the eastern front. British raids will have the further effect of forcing Berlin to pull back fighter planes they would like to use elsewhere.

London seems to believe that these attacks will also render it harder for the Nazis to get the French to make munitions. Raiding France is the most efficient use of forces which must be held on the British Isles for defense. Turned to the offense, they enjoy all the advantage of surprise — concentrating superior forces, catching the enemy unprepared, and upsetting his plans. But these raids do not constitute that second front that might serve the Russians better than the circuitous shipment of materials to their front. Indeed, its many but small advantages prompt the question: Why not get the same advantages by a larger offensive effort in France?

Perhaps British-American armored forces are not yet sufficient to warrant an invasion attempt on a major scale. Yet certainly a French front, close to the great base in Britain and far both from Germany's main sources of supply and from the Russian front, offers advantages which must be considered. The Allies ought, if they strike first, even with large raids on several coastal points, to be able to interfere importantly with Hitler's spring drive.

Opportunity at Home

The thirtieth anniversary this month of the Camp Fire Girls organization will be celebrated chiefly by work to win the war. In California, for example, members have volunteered to check neighborhood homes for emergency equipment. The Camp Fire Bicycle Corps is helping the Red Cross. "Home Volunteers" are learning to manage their homes and care for younger children, in order to free their mothers for wartime activities.

It was in 1912 at a camp in Maine that a handful of girls thus first joined together to make well-rounded, useful citizens of themselves. Dr. Luther H. Gulick founder of the organization, and the progressive educators co-operating with him realized that "character is made predominantly during leisure hours." Since then 3,000,000 American girls have had an enriching experience in Camp Fire.

Having developed through the democratic living of summer camps, the "fortifying-the-family" activities and various other phases of Camp Fire training, 321,000 present members are now equipped to make themselves useful to their homes and communities. The immediate need of the organization is for volunteer leaders, and surely this will not be overlooked by women who have equipped themselves for just such work.

Tony Sarg

Tony Sarg was an artist whose bent for versatility allowed him to be at home with brush, pencil and chisel and with the various ramifications of commercial design—but he will be best remembered by a contribution to school life, which has made his name a household word in more than one generation of American youngsters. Taking the puppet theater, which was generally regarded as having gone the way of the peep-show, the Negro minstrels and other entertainments of a past age, he made it current in American life.

His little clowns on strings made such irresistible appeal to the children that the puppets promptly threw off their dust and found themselves in demand on all sides. Tony Sarg had introduced a new and imaginative element into the school at a time when experimentation was the order of the day. Books from Mr. Sarg's pen followed showing how from a few bits of wood, wood-pulp, cloth, paint and string the children could fashion a whole imaginative world of their own.

The fruits of his work may be seen in enthusiastic groups of young puppeteers in thousands of American schools. By way of example he ran his own puppet theater in which the tawdry traditions of the old-time marionette theater transformed themselves into something pleasantly intelligible to the American scene.

The Bookshelf

Brief for the Offense

"Hitler is already defeated"—if America will turn away from Japan and toward Europe. Strike straight at the center of Axis power. Throw 200,000 mechanized troops into Italy next month, 200,000 more every month until Germany cracks. Even should Hitler be told they are coming he cannot stop them for he will be pegged down between Russia and Italy, hopelessly caught in that two-front war which has been his nightmare.

That is the spectacular conclusion of Lieut. Col. W. F. Kernan in DEFENSE WILL NOT WIN THE WAR (Boston: Little Brown. $1.50). He comes to the specific proposal after a 150-page review of the disasters of anti-Axis defensive war. At a time when Manila, Singapore, and Java have produced a great civilian demand for the United Nations to seize the offensive, here is welcome reinforcement from a military logician.

Doubtless British and American staff officers can shoot more than one hole in his thesis. Even the civilian will have questions about some of his assumptions—for they are as much assumptions as the dogma of the French General Staff, which paralyzed Allied strategy in 1940:

> The attack must have three times as many infantry effectives, six times as much artillery, twelve times as much ammunition if it hopes to overcome the defense.

Yet this little book throws very effective technical knowledge and lively reasoning behind the popular instinct which says, Attack.

Not only does Colonel Kernan blast the "staff complex" which "regards the incurring of risks in battle as slightly worse than treason." He launches a frontal attack on that Gibraltar of British-American policy, Admiral Mahan's doctrine of the supremacy of sea power. In effect he says that it was the victories of Marlborough in Europe rather than those of Clive in India or Wolfe in Canada that built the British Empire and that the sea power won at Trafalgar counted little without victory on land at Waterloo.

Following this argument, the author contends that neither Louis XIV nor Napoleon had such control of Europe as Hitler. He points out that with mechanized war and a theory of geopolitics which considers Asia and Africa part of the "Continent," Hitler threatens to subjugate so much of the world that sea power must play a small role.

Colonel Kernan does not recognize that the Churchill-Roosevelt strategy has been using sea power in the way it has always served—to maintain freedom of action and to wear down the enemy. Nor does he give much heed to official concern that there should be power to sustain an offensive after it is launched. He adopts Foch's chant of "Attaquez, attaquez, attaquez" without recognizing that Allied attacks for four years of World War One were terribly costly and unsuccessful—until superior power was acquired. Yet his basic urging—that risks should be run to gain the advantages of the offensive—can be a useful reminder to the United Nations in these days of retreat and defeat. D. M. R.

Our Readers Say—

Taxes—to Beat the Axis

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

OK, Mr. President, Mr. Morgenthau and Messrs. Congress, lay on the taxes, but also lay on the economies non-essential to the war effort, and you will not have to lay on so much in taxes, and so much indebtedness.

OK, Mr. President, Mr. Morgenthau and Messrs. Congress, this is a people's war for the freedom of people, and there is no profit for the people, except the profit of defeat of the enemies of freedom in the shortest time possible; so lay on "no war profiteering."

But Mr. President, Mr. Morgenthau and Messrs. Congress and all others in authority, "no war profiteering" means no political profiteering for the votes of blocs of special interest, no price profiteering, no farm bloc profiteering, no management profiteering, and no labor profiteering.

It means no profiteering for any profit beyond the just rewards for risk of initiative and free enterprise—the essences of freedom for which we fight. What are these rewards as measured against the rewards of those risking life on the fighting fronts? In war, these rewards are not measured in material gains so much as in spiritual gains of "blood, sweat and tears" for freedom.

OK, lay on taxes, lay on debt, and lay on economy in non-essentials. Lay on all works for Victory, in justice for all the people in all the spiritual and material ways which unite them in unity of purpose to win the war and the peace.

THEODORE T. WHITNEY, JR.

Milton, Mass.

Justice Holmes on Taxes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Anent your editorial "Make It a Dollar's Worth," I send the following from an Atlantic Monthly, October, 1938, article on Justice Holmes, by Felix Frankfurter:

> He did not have a curmudgeon's feelings about his own taxes. A secretary who exclaimed, "Don't you hate to pay taxes!" was rebuked with the hot response, "No, young fellow, I like to pay taxes. With them I buy civilization."

Coronado Beach, Fla. S. A. SAUNDERS

"Without Guards or Fencing"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A letter printed on your Editorial Page, under the title "Without Guards or Fencing," interested me. This letter tells of the writer's motoring past a large East Coast airport, adjacent to an airplane plant, where "at least 100 army planes" were "bunched together and near the road, without guards or fencing" an easy prey for saboteurs. The letter ends with "When will America wake up!"

May I ask whether the writer did anything about it? Did he report the situation to proper authorities? Did he follow through after reporting it, to see that something was actually done to protect those planes?

We need more carrying through on these things—it is individual Americans who must wake up! V. L.

Boston

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Right Atmosphere for Figuring Your Income Tax

MacARTHUR'S MEN FIGHT ON
BOMBER CREW SHOT DOWN AT SEA DRIFTS FOR 34 DAYS
RUSSIANS BATTLE ENEMY IN 40-BELOW-ZERO WEATHER
FRENCH HOSTAGES SHOT
STARVATION FACING MANY IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES
CREW OF TORPEDOED TANKER RESCUED AFTER BEING MACHINE-GUNNED.
INCOME TAX

Down the Middle of the Road

The Next Mental Offensive

By Erwin D. Canham

The most powerful enemy attacks in this war have not been military. They have not been from without. They have been from within, they have been—so to speak—mental attacks, and they have been preventable. It is important steadily to keep these fundamentals in view.

Which was stronger, the German bombing attacks on Britain, or the state of mind that kept Britain from adequately preparing during the whole Hitler decade? The latter, of course, because but for the lack of preparation the attacks would have been forestalled. Which was stronger, the Axis drive through any European country, or the state of mind which kept all Europe from getting together to present a united front of resistance? The latter, of course, for a united front would have stopped the Axis in the first year of warfare. Which was stronger, the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor or the state of mind which prevented the defenders from crushing the attack? The latter, of course, for without it the Japanese attack would have been a fiasco and the Pacific war far different.

And so it goes. At all times, during these years of struggle, it has been the mental blow which preceded or accompanied the physical blow that has done the real damage. It may be said that the mental blow was not really a blow at all, but was the result of the victims' shortcomings. Yet what induced those almost incredible blunders and mistakes on the victims' part? Were they not induced and enlarged by every means in the enemy power? Their propaganda, hammered through every subtle source and aided by fifth columnists, constantly played upon every weakness.

* * *

And so, in analyzing the course of the war, it is imperative for us at long last to awake to this mental offensive, discover our vulnerable points and forestall the next attack. Right now, the enemy strategy is obvious. Its purpose is to divide us. The setbacks we have suffered from Pearl Harbor to Java have made us sore and alarmed. We are beginning to turn on one another with recriminations. The first and greatest rift that the enemy would drive is between Britain and America. Here he has the old curse of Anglo-American emotional misunderstanding to capitalize, with its short-sighted victims in both countries.

There are plenty of other rifts between the "United" Nations which the enemy seek to widen. Naturally the Chinese are calling upon us to intensify our activities in the Pacific at the expense of the Atlantic. Naturally the Australians are in a mood of desperate anxiety. Naturally the Russians want a new front opened in Western Europe. Naturally the enemy tries to arouse suspicion of Russia among the democracies, and vice versa.

In every word and thought, we must fight this effort to divide us. The most subtle and dangerous rifts will have no visible connection with the Germans or Japanese; they will seem to come from our own people. That is the snare. The enemy tries to trap us with our own weaknesses. We must know that these seeming weaknesses are not inherent in us, that they can be overcome, and that the morale weaknesses—of mutual suspicion and backbiting—can and must be overcome even quicker than our physical weaknesses. Thus our mental offensive can precede our physical ones, if we will only take instant and thorough action now. It is always within our power to launch this kind of offensive.

* * *

More specifically, the Axis has been blasting away at one single mental objective in its most recent propaganda. Nearly every short-wave program from Rome or Berlin or Tokyo or the captive countries harps on one theme: the attack on President Roosevelt. America's Chief Executive has been the butt of abuse and scorn and scurrility exceeding even that leveled against earlier intended victims. This propaganda has a purpose. The purpose is obvious to all thinkers. It is to arouse mistrust and doubt, to weaken and destroy the effectiveness of President Roosevelt as a world leader.

Few Americans will be deceived by the words they hear from Rome or Berlin. But they have been deceived before, and can be again, by the propaganda they absorb and pass along, seemingly of their own making. Thus the attack has been contrived in country after country for two and a half years.

* * *

So today, as Americans or Britons criticize their own leadership they must be sure that their criticism has one single purpose and effect: to strengthen and uphold true leadership, and its gravely harried human instrumentalities. But much criticism today is heedless and unconstructive. There can be no ceasing in the effort through criticism to improve our war effort, but every citizen should be sure his words and thoughts do have the effect of improvement.

Of weaknesses, mistakes in our leadership there are certainly plenty. But the way to rectify them is not to tear down that leadership. It is, rather, to build up and strengthen. God-fearing citizens have been in the habit of praying for their leaders in hours of crisis. This is such an hour. And when as a vital part of prayer we understand a conscious and confident resolve to do right ourselves and to expect it in others, it is possible to see our answer to the enemy's efforts to divide us and destroy our faith in our leaders. For the answer to a mental attack, to an inner weakness, is to expose the attack, to eliminate the weakness, and to swing into the offensive based upon the love of home, of peace, of freedom, of God which down the centuries has carried each and all of the United Nations through many an hour of trial.

Mirror of World Opinion

What, No Comedy Relief?

A New York fashion designer dismayingly predicts that "dizzy" hats for women, the kind that menfolks have considered so funny—until they received the bills—will be among the first casualties of war.

Details on just what may take their place are not reported, but presumably the designer envisages something of less hilarious and more utilitarian nature.

We view this with alarm. War is a stern taskmaster, a grim, laborious business. But isn't that all the more reason for having a laugh now and then?—*St. Louis Star-Times.*

The Wide Horizon

In Japan's Bag of Loot

By Walter Robb

Former Correspondent in Manila of The Christian Science Monitor

In taking the Philippines, (except Manila Bay, as still defended by Bataan peninsula and Corregidor and her satellite forts), Japan has added tremendously to her imperial economic resources. A catalogue of these resources might begin with the Philippines' five developed goldfields yielding $50,000,000 of gold a year, with the footnote that two of these fields are in their infancy, Surigao and Davao. The one best developed, Baguio, still turns up rich new mines quite regularly, with the older mines growing richer as the work of their exploitation proceeds.

Next perhaps would come the Philippines hardwood forests, an area of some 65,000 square miles. These are the people's common property; they are perpetual in their value; under Philippine law, mills and loggers are licensed to cut mature and over-mature trees, but not to destroy the forests of younger growth. These forests provide abundant timber for every purpose, notably for shipbuilding and plywood manufacturing. The most abundant wood is Philippine mahogany, colloquially named in the Philippines *lawan* and *tanguile*. Borneo's forests are similar, but Borneo's *lawans* and *tanguiles* are softer than those of the Philippines that grow in a somewhat drier climate farther from the equator. (Japan also has Borneo's forests now.)

Next comes the world supply of hard fiber, Manila hemp (*abacá*), for prime cordage. The world takes of this fiber some 1,400,000 bales a year, the bale weighing 275 pounds and eight bales comprising a long ton. The Japanese of Davao can perhaps produce a million bales of Manila hemp a year; for the time being at least, what fiber Filipinos might provide will not be provided—for the Japanese. America will feel this pinch sharply, once her stock-pile of manila hemp is exhausted.

* * *

Rice is the bread of the Orient. The annual Philippine rice crop is good when it weighs 55,000,000 cavans (of 44 kilograms each) of paddy, two cavans of which produce a sack of milled rice weighing 57 kilograms together with a quantity of bran for stock feed and by-products. Small holders and tenants grow most of this rice. Production will probably slump materially, and remain low, as long as the Filipino peasant resists. Japan may offset this by ruthless confiscations and implantations of her own nationals in the Philippines. Rice, in point of value, is the Philippines' primary crop.

The Philippines have unrivaled cane lands for any quantity of sugar Japan may wish to produce. Ratooning (growing second and third crops from the cut-off stools of the cane) cannot rival Cuba's, but on the other hand, Philippine cane matures in about twelve months, compared with eighteen and twenty-four months elsewhere. Of late, the crop has been limited to about 1,200,000 tons a year, but it can be quickly raised to any desirable quantity.

An imperial conqueror of the Philippines finds as rich a haul as any other among the base metals. In Zambales Japan has all the chrome she wants, and of course has already richly supplied herself there. On Busuanga she finds ample manganese supplies, easily mined, ready to fill her transports as ballast.

* * *

Philippine iron, always bought solely by Japan, is abundant and well satisfies Japan's smelters. But the question arises, Can Japan do anything with the damaged mines? Most of them were flooded when their rightful owners had to cease operating them, one at least was dynamited. Engineers say that reopening a mine that has been dynamited is equivalent to developing a new prospect, or nearly so. All the mines were worked by Filipino laborers, Ilokanos and Igorots, and a lesser number of Bicayans from the middle islands. Japan will probably be a long time in getting any production out of them, because in all likelihood these peasants will not mine for Japanese bosses.

It has always been Japan's intention to overrun the Philippines with Japanese immigrant laborers, once she got hold of them. If for two years Japan were left unmolested and unchallenged in the Philippines, she would by that time have the country pretty solidly at work for her, immigrants replacing Filipinos.

Short of two years Japan can do little with Philippine industry, including farming, if we judge by the temper of the peasants on Bataan peninsula fighting the Japanese under General MacArthur's command.

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